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THE SICK AND DYING.

THE SWEEP OF DEATH IN MEMPHIS.

An Immense Increase in the Sick List—Extreme Destitution of the City Afflicted—The People Leaving by Thousands—The Business Prospects Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Throughout all of the last two days a steady stream of people have been moving by every street, avenue and railway out of this fever-stricken city. It is stated that two thousand went by the Louisville road alone, their baggage being piled in high tiers extending from Main to Second street on the company's platform. There was no excitement nor stampede, such as prevailed when the people were startled by the first announcement that the yellow fever had broken out, but the crush was immense. On Sunday vehicles of every imaginable description lined the highways, carrying people, baggage, household effects and camp equipage into the country. Within forty-eight hours the only remaining inhabitants will be poverty-stricken people, unable for lack of means to leave, negroes and men occupying places imperatively demanding their presence. The exodus is in response to the announcement of the press and authorities that they cannot be fed or nursed here if taken sick, and that their lives depend on removal from the city. Many have fled who went through the scourge of 1878, and who are deemed safe from another attack. They say they have no desire to witness a repetition of the trials and hardships, and death scenes of last year. Although the authorities urge the evacuation of the city, it is thought it will be impossible to reduce the population below ten thousand. All property owners, and nearly all the leading officials have gone, or are going away. Some twenty of the heaviest merchants are moving their stocks to St. Louis and Cincinnati there to reopen and continue business until November. Many business houses closed on Saturday night and will not open again until cold weather.

It is officially stated that ten new cases were announced to-day and four deaths. The sick, as a general thing, are getting along favorably. William Thane, seventeen years in the ice trade here, has the fever badly. H. N. Burford, master mechanic of the Charleston railroad shops, was taken yesterday and is very sick. Several others near the Charleston depot are ill. Thomas R. Kirnan, who was thought to be dying last night, is better to-day and has some chance for his life. Coffinger at Mrs. Marill's, on Madison street, is better. Deaths from yellow fever to-day included R. Q. Brumer, on the Hernando road, and also a lad named Wheeler, Hiram Athey and one other. Samuel B. Moore and family are doing well. None are thought to be in a dangerous condition. The steamer Cohoma loading with goods of several merchants leaves for St. Louis to-morrow. Dr. Thornton of the board of health came home to-day.

The disease is slowly but surely spreading, though the list of new cases is not large, and nearly all that are now down are getting along well. Dr. J. C. Harris, dentist, was thought to be hopelessly ill last night, but is better to-day, and has a chance for life. Howell Robb, his mother and sister, residing on Elliott, near Desoto street, and Charles Berhuth, of Echols street, are among the new cases. Less than thirty in all have been officially reported as yellow fever, but over sixty are sick, and their neighbors say there is no difference in the ailment except that many have it light. Chief-of-Police Athey buried his son Hiram Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Robt. Hesler was buried early Sunday morning. Several cases on Jefferson street are reported, while scattering sufferers are found in the very heart of the city. The majority are in the Bradford and Clay streets neighborhood, and in the extreme northerly and southerly suburbs.

The origin of the fever this season is now believed to be privy vaults left uncleaned from last summer. The excreta and filth from the sick and dead of that scourge were thrown into these vaults. Landlords and house-holders were begged to clean them in midwinter when there was no danger of breeding disease. They refused, and in some instances enjoined legal enforcement of cleanliness through the courts. They are now reaping the consequences in tenantless property.

The Memphis and Paducah railroad ceased running trains on Sunday.

The Avalanche, the Appeal and the Ledger will from this date issue only half sheets.

The fever at present is principally located on Clay street, in the extreme southeastern portion of the city, and on Bradford street, in the extreme northeastern portion of the city. The distance between the points is about two and a half miles. These are what might truthfully be called the infected districts, for there are twenty people all sick within four squares of the Hesler dwelling on Clay street, and all those sick in north Memphis are within two squares of the house wherein Mrs. Tobin and her husband died, several days ago. In addition to these cases, J. M. Williamson is sick with fever at the corner of Front and Jefferson streets, which is in the center of the city.

Fred Bartliff, traveling agent for N. Schwakenberg, was taken suddenly with a high fever and lies very sick at No. 18 Madison street, on which are located nearly all the banks. His case has not been reported as yellow fever, but is regarded as very suspicious. A prominent physician asserted this afternoon that he did not doubt but that there weer fully fifty people in the city sick with the yellow fever. The future is anything but reassuring. The city authorities recommend the immediate evacuation of the city. A number of prominent citizens have paid the passage of their employes to other points, and every one who can will leave. No little feeling is expressed against the officials of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, on account of their refusal to make any reduction in fares to Louisville. Under ordinary circumstances pleasure parties could always secure cheap rates, but now when the poor people are flying for their lives and benevolent associations are furnishing the funds, full rates are demanded. A citizens' relief committee will be organized and suggest some plan whereby those poor people, who have no means, can be sent to a place of safety. The government will doubtless be called upon to aid the committee by furnishing tents and supplies. It is the purpose of those in authority to depopulate the city if such a thing can be accomplished, but it is feared the task will be impossible, as there are hundreds who will not go and cannot be driven, preferring to remain and take the chances of death if free rations are served them. This week will decide the matter, and there will doubtless be witnessed again the scenes of last year.

At the request of the local authorities of Memphis, Colonel John F. Cameron has been appointed aid-de-camp, with the rank and title of colonel, on the governor's staff, to take charge of the local troops at Memphis in the event any occasion for their services may arise.

Bishop Feehan, yesterday, stated that a place had been purchased for the orphans, three or four miles out of Memphis, and he was now awaiting information as to whether the premises had been improved, and, if so, whether they could remain at that point with perfect safety. At all events they would be tenderly cared for.

The trains from McKenzie got into Nashville late last night, in consequence of having to wait for the overloaded trains out of Memphis. Persons on board say that Union City is enforcing a rigid quarantine, and evidently don't intend to have the fever introduced in that town under any circumstances. Inspectors with red flags stopped the train 2½ miles west of the town and required the conductor to lock the doors and carry the train through at the rate of six miles an hour. A good many citizens who had been off on a visit were not allowed to stop at home, but were forced to go on to some other point.

On account of the yellow fever excitement now prevailing in west Tennessee, C. T. Kelley, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars, has concluded to withdraw his appointments for that portion of the state.

Twenty-one additional cases were reported to the board of health this evening which makes thirty-six cases reported for to-day. This large increase is the accumulation of several days, as most of the persons have been ill from three to five days. Among those reported this evening are Fred Bartliff, S. S. Leon, Mrs. E. Lackard and two children, Eva Woodrock and the Wehum family. One death occurred this evening F. Lorenzo, at the city hospital. The majority of the sick are progressing favorably. Tom Kernan remains in a critical condition. The steamer Coahama, which departed to-night had 300 persons aboard who were sent out of the city by the city authorities. A large number also left by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The city begins to present a deserted appearance. Many of the most prominent retail merchants have followed the example of the wholesalers and closed their places of business. The Ancient Order of United Workingmen and the Knights of Honor are also sending members and their families out of the city, thinking it cheaper to pay their fares than doctors bills and nurses here. Captain Lee, of the steamer Coahama, has engaged the services of Drs. Willett and Brown, who left on the steamer, and will remain aboard until her safe arrival at St. Louis. Nearly every town along the line of the Louisville and Nashville and Memphis and Charleston railroads have quarantined against Memphis. Owing to this state of affairs, the banks here request their correspondents abroad not to send bills for collection to them on any point outside of the city.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Over one hundred negroes trudged into the city from the country to-day thinking free rations were to be issued to the inhabitants and hoping to get a share. A man named Laragan shot himself because he could not induce his father and mother to leave the city. He said he preferred death to three months' siege of scourge. It is thought he will not die. The bridge over Nonconnah creek, six miles south of the city, was destroyed last night by a squad of citizens (night-hawks) thus cutting off communication except by dirt roads.

The Howard association met to-night to prepare for the emergency and it is thought that the yellow fever will be declared epidemic to-morrow or next day. An effort is being made to establish a camp for the poor people near Huntsville, Ala. The railroad companies offer to transport the poor free of charge.

At 10 o'clock to-night Tom Kernan was dying and his coffin had been ordered.

By Associated Press.

Ten new cases were reported to the board of health to-day, as follows: James Whelan, Hiram Athey, J. C. Bierman, Harry Ray, Mrs. B. F. Miller, Henry Miller, Louis D. Otto, Fred Lorentz, Clara Bethel, William Alexander, the two last being colored. Four persons have died of fever since last night—Hiram Athey, Louis Bramond, James Whelan and Louis D. Otto. There were several other cases of fever in the city, which will be reported to the board of health to-morrow. The authorities are sending the poor people out of the city, having made arrangements to get half fare rates over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Dr. Dudley D. Saunders, acting president of the board of health, says the fever is not so malignant as last year, and yields more readily to treatment. The citizens continue to leave in large numbers.

Fifteen cases of fever reported to the board of health on this (Monday) morning. The most prominent are W. C. Coppinger and wife, Mrs. Harris, a well-known dentist, Chas. Phiemont and wife, Geo. Nail and the two Misses Raja. Two deaths have occurred—Dr. J. C. Harris and W. C. Coppinger.

The exodus of the citizens is in full progress, and business is almost entirely suspended. The general outlook is anything but cheering.

Upon the request of Hon. Casey Young, the secretary of war will to-day forward to this city 1,500 tents and rations for a thousand persons for twenty days.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The health authorities decided last night to put in force partial quarantine against Memphis. A corps of physicians and the sanitary officers were sent down to quarantine fifteen miles below the city, to stop Memphis boats, inspect passengers and make use of disinfectants.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Acting under the state law passed last winter, Dr. Miner, health officer of this city, will publish an order declaring the establishment of a quarantine against infected ports in the south, and north bound steamers will be stopped in mid-stream ten miles below the city and be examined; and railroad trains will be subjected to rigid inspection.

NASHVILLE, July 21.—The health of Nashville was never better. In consequence of the quarantine inspection at Memphis the authorities here will take no steps to impede travel to this place. The state board of health will meet to consider various matters connected with the fever at Memphis.

At a meeting of the state board of health to-day the subject of quarantine was considered. A dispatch was sent to Memphis ordering that the rules of the national board be immediately put in force. The following was sent to all towns in west Tennessee: "The state board of health, now in session, has declared quarantine against Memphis for the whole state and it is now being enforced. Additional rules will be put in operation to-morrow."

AUGUSTA, GA., July 21.—The city is quarantined against Memphis. Parties from that city cannot come under twenty days.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 21.—Quarantine has been established against all boats ascending the Ohio from below Cairo.

CAIRO, July 21.—The steamer St. Genevieve, with nearly 400 passengers, from Memphis for St. Louis, arrived here at 1 p.m. There was no sickness on board, and the boat anchored below the city and received supplies by tug. At a special meeting of council to-day, the board of health was authorized to employ sufficient force to strictly carry out quarantine regulations.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The brig Munson, from Cardenas, reports boarding the brig Akbar, from Havana, which she saw in latitude 27°, longitude 79°, 50', flying signals of distress, and finding the captain and three men sick with yellow fever. A navigator was put on board.

VERA CRUZ, July 21.—There is no yellow fever in any part of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Casey Young, of Memphis, and other prominent southern gentlemen are contemplating the organization of a yellow fever relief committee in this city. The idea is in the event of the fever becoming epidemic to receive in Washington such donations as may be offered, and to distribute the same to the best advantage throughout the infected districts. A formal meeting to consider the proposition will be held to-morrow night.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury French, to-day received requests from the steamboat inspectors at Memphis that they might leave the city and camp out in the country to escape the yellow fever. Their requests were granted.

Owing to the receipt of applications at the post-office department for the fumigation of mail matter, the acting postmaster-general has telegraphed all parties interested that the department cannot go into the expense of fumigation, but that post-office officials will co-operate with all local quarantine authorities in any reasonable request looking to the proper disinfection of the mails.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Two seamen from the American bark Antonio, sailed from Havana, were taken to the quarantine hospital yesterday suffering from yellow fever. One died this morning. Four fever patients now remain in the hospital.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch from Dr. R. W. Mitchell, member of the national board of health now in Memphis, to F. S. Davis, of Memphis, now in this city, says: Since 9 o'clock yesterday morning nineteen cases of yellow fever have been reported and seven deaths have occurred. Twenty-nine cases had been previously reported and six deaths. The fever is spreading.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The quarantine regulations put in force here to-day prohibit the importation into the city of all freight from the infected district, and forbid all trains or boats directly from Memphis, or which have landed on either side of the river within a mile of that city to enter St. Louis without a permit from the health commissioner, who will be posted at the quarantine station five miles below the city, and require that all passengers found sick with yellow fever or anything resembling it shall be taken into the quarantine hopital and there treated.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Five suspicious cases of fever having recently occurred in a creole family near Mississippi City the health authorities to-day sent medical experts by special train to investigate the matter. Dr. Chopin in a telegram to Dr. Harden, president of the Galveston board of health, makes the following statement of the result: Dr. A. A. Smythe and C. B. White, of this city, have just returned from visiting the reported suspicious cases of fever in Mississippi City on the lake shore, and declare them to be malarial fever. New Orleans is perfectly free from yellow fever; only 83 deaths occurred last week from all diseases. In a note from Dr. Smythe it is learned that there were three local physicians with Dr. White and himself at the residence of the creole family to-day. He says we came to the conclusion that the disease is not yellow fever but of malarial character. One member of the family died last Wednesday. All the others will recover.

Timely Topics of a Feverish Character.

Chattanooga Times, 20th.

The marshal intends to arrest the first violator of quarantine he catches in the city. Ye lively drummer and gay gambolier from Memphis will do well to give this burg a wide berth. A $50 fine and laying in the old y. f. hospital in quarantine 15 days would not be pleasant episodes.

We tried the hospitable style last year and found it cost 181 lives and fully a million dollars direct loss, to say nothing of indirect losses which no one can estimate. We are not so hospitable as we were but rather more hostile, so to speak. This is not a good or safe "resort" for persons running from the pestilence which walketh about Memphis regardless of the hour of day or night. Don't come here, sweet Memphians. We can't appreciate your society just now. After frost come over and we'll have suthin' together and talk the matter over at our leisure. But just now! we'd rather not. No, excuse us.

Our quarantine is a good thing so far as it goes. It keeps the poor people, women and children from the infected cities out of the depot where they used to sit for ever so long, looking so dreary and sad, we couldn't do anything for them nor they for us, only make us miserable. Then it keeps the sleeping cars from Memphis from coming in to sweep out their dirt, clean their rags and cushions in the depot and so spread pestilence as they used to. It keeps out the trains of cotton bales and gunny sacks and rags and loads of baggage and bedding and all the thousand things most liable to carry in contagion. It keeps the gentle tramp away, who, poor fellow, being out of work and half starved, foolishly makes for a city instead of taking himself to the country and working for his board.

And the quarantine does many more things to prevent the introduction of fever here which will readily suggest themselves to the intelligent mind. Still, it is not what it ought to be nor what it must be made, this city cannot and has not the risks. Our people demand that no risks be taken by those in authority. Men who avoid or evade quarantine must be dealt with, and that severely, and every avenue likely to let the monster in must be fenced up.

MEMPHIS TO ATLANTA.

The Beginning of a Tide of Immigration.

During the yellow fever epidemic last year there were several important Memphis firms that spoke of moving their business to Atlanta. Many of these were deterred from doing so for the fear that Atlanta might itself not prove invulnerable to the fever, and at the close of the epidemic they settled back in Memphis, feeling that the city might probably escape for the next five or ten years. So that only a few firms made the move to Atlanta.

The yellow fever having, however, visited Memphis again this year, and Atlanta having proved itself proof against all attacks of the fever, the chances are that this year we shall have a grea many immigrants from Memphis. We have had many letters of inquiries from prominent persons and large firms, and we notice as the forerunner of what is coming that the

"SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER UNION,"

which supplies patent outsides to scores of papers throughout the west, has issued circulars announcing its immediate removal to Atlanta. It will be established here by the 24th of this month. It is a large concern, stands high and does a great business.

We give the managers of this union hearty welcome to Atlanta, and shall be pleased to see as many more as wish to secure a permanent home in a progressive, healthy and cosmopolitan city.

Another Great Canal Scheme in Which Florida is to Take Part.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19—Messrs. H. Osterberg, of New Orleans, and Julien Barvis, of Paris, representing capitalists, headed by General Loyd Aspinwall, of New York, arrived here yesterday. They have been for some time investigating the merits of a ship canal across the Florida peninsula, and visited our city in connection with the enterprise. They leave to-day for Galveston, whence the party will proceed to St. Louis. Some time has been spent in Florida in examining various routes and endeavors to obtain a special charter from the legislature of that state. The site selected is from the mouth of the Swanee river, just north of Cedar Keys, on the gulf side, in a nearly direct line to a point between Jacksonville and St. Augustine. The other will be used for some distance, though requiring improvement and a jetty system on the bar, which will reduce the distance to be canaled to about 100 miles. The country to be traversed is favorable for the work, being of clay or calcareous matter, easily excavated by ordinary dredges. Messrs. Osterberg and Barvis will visit the gulf cities with a view to ascertaining the volume of trade likely to pass through such a canal, the rate of insurance, and the lines of prospective commercial developments. It is said there has been some hesitation on the part of the governor of Florida in calling an extra session of the legislature to consider the subject of granting a special charter for the company.

The Patriots Retiring.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—James E. Yeaman, president of the sanitary council, who undertook, some time ago, to relieve the necessities of negro refugees arriving from the south, has given up the attempt for the want of funds. The refuge established by him was closed Saturday night, and parties arriving afterward had to camp out on the wharves and levees. He says an effort will be made to inform the negroes in the south who may be contemplating emigration, that they must not expect help in St. Louis.

Arresting the Boys.

The police were kept quite busy yesterday making arrests of criminals and serving papers in connection with the trial of each defendant.

Captain Aldridge arrested Salem Winship upon the charge of stealing a sack filled with roasting ears from the garden of Judge W. W. Clayton, who resides on Marietta street. Winship will have a hearing to-day.

Late in the day Captain Starnes arrested Emanuel Conley upon a charge of carrying concealed weapons. When arrested Conley was found to have on his person two pistols which were two too many in the opinion of the arresting officer. His case will be called to-day by Justice Tanner.

The Louisiana Debt.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—In the constitutional convention to-day, the state debt ordinance was read the third time and passed—yeas, 72; nays 41.

During a thunder storm last evening the lightning struck in several places in the city. No serious damage was done.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—The analysis of the vote by which the state debt ordinance was adopted, shows 72 yeas, all democrats, and 41 nays, including 26 republicans and 15 democrats.

Striking for More.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Between 200 and 300 railroad laborers, employed as warehousemen and freight handlers at the yards in East St. Louis, struck to-day for an increase of wages. They claim to have assurances that they will be backed by other railroad men if the strike continues.

Great Alarm.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, July 21.—The Standard's Paris dispatch says the utmost alarm prevails at the prospect of a bad harvest in France.

THE STORMY WAVE.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT ON THE WATER.

The Wreck of the Steamer State of Virginia off Sable Island—The Desperate Efforts to Reach the Shore—Wives and Children Struggling in the Waters.

HALIFAX, July 21.—The government steamer Glendon arrived here at 9 p.m, from Sable island, with 79 persons from the wrecked steamer State of Virginia, being all the passengers on board of her and the firemen. The wreck had not gone to pieces when the Glendon left. Captain Moody and his crew remained on the island to endeavor to save property. The vessel is filled with water, but if the fine weather continues some of the cargo may bo saved in a damaged condition. The following is the substance of the statement of the passengers and crew: The steamer left New York on Thursday, the 10th, at 10 a.m. All went well until 7:50 p.m. on Saturday, when the ship was felt to strike something. The engines were at once stopped and reversed at full speed. The leads were dropped over the side to ascertain the depth of water. A boat was lowered and sounded all around the ship. A kedge was run out astern to assist the engines, but it was of no use. The passengers remained quiet, but refused to go below. There was no hurry or confusion of any kind. The crew started to getting the boats out and the anchors ready. The cargo was then thrown overboard until about high water, when an endeavor was made to heave the vessel off, but was of no avail. Boats were then gotten ready to land the passengers, the surf-boat from the shore having already landed one boat load and returned for another. The surf-boat again started with another lot, two more boats following it with the intention of having the surf-boat to land the passengers of all, since the ships' boats were unsuitable for such a shore. In attemping to land, however, the surf-boat capsized and disappeared. In a moment the people could be seen struggling in the water trying to climb upon the bottom of the boat. Several of the gentlemen passengers in the ship's boats, which were following, seeing their wives and children in the water, began to cry out, wring their hands, and some of them tried to have the ship's boats pull into the surf, but the officers in command would not allow it, and returned to the ship. All the boats were then provisioned and started to go round the island to the land on the north side, but the fog settling down densely again, they were signalled to return. Every one then lay down to pass the night as best they could. All were more or less worn out, having been at work since Saturday night. On Monday morning the boats again left, although the fog continued. The west end of the island was safely sounded, and the boats, under the direction of a man who appeared on shore, found their way safely to the middle station where the passengers received every attention at the hands of the governor of the island and his family. Monday night life-boat No. 2, with the purser, third officer and nine men, started for the main land.

The passengers say they were well treated on Sable island, and passed resolutions expressing their appreciation of the kindness of the officials. Capt. Moody declares that he took all the usual precautions against danger. The steamer was running about twelve knots when she struck. The passengers are comfortably quartered in the hotels here and will go to England by the Allen line steamer Hibernian Tuesday, or by a State line steamer which is to call for them.

HALIFAX, July 21.—Her majesty's ship Griffin has arrived from Sable island. The wrecked steamer still lies there full of water. Her captain and crew are trying to save part of the cargo. An unknown schooner sailed up to the wreck yesterday and carried off the piano and a large part of the cabin furniture. Three schooners, with divers and apparatus, have left for the scene of the disaster, and will save all of the cargo possible. The wrecked steamer passengers sail for Europe to-morrow in the Hibernian.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Giacono Merilo, an Italian, in a quarrel with Antonio Brocho another Italian, at 39 Mulberry street to-night, stabbed him in the right breast inflicting a fatal wound. Merilo was arrested. A man named John Gallagher, a member of a notorious Ten'h avenue gang, was killed late Saturday night in a general row in a yard of 240 West Sixteenth street by a pistol shot fired by some member of his party.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Irving Hall, one of the men injured by the accident at the round-house yesterday, died here to-day. There have been no farther developments as to the cause of the accident. An investigation by the coroner will be held in a few days.

STAMFORD, CONN., July 21.—The steamer G. T. Oliphant struck a rock early this morning in Stamford harbor and sank. She was advertised to make an excursion to Coney island to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—A negro, named Napoleon Bonaparte, was hanged at Sardis, Mississippi, Saturday, for the murder of Tom Butler, colored, on the 6th of last August. The execution was witnessed by one thousand persons, principally negroes. The condemned man addressed the assemblage from the scaffold, warning his hearers against evil tempers. He said he was the happiest man in Sardis. He had violated one of the ten commandments and it was right that he should be punished. After the black cap had been put on he asked that the handkerchief be placed in his hand and that he should be allowed to give the signal for the trap to be sprung. This was done and after Sheriff Martin had adjusted the rope the condemned man gave the signal for his own death by dropping the handkerchief. His neck was broken.

BAINBRIDGE, July 21.—Jeff Lin, charged with the murder of his step-father, Willis Quick, two weeks ago, was brought before Justices Wimberly and Westmoreland Monday for a hearing. After examining the evidence they committed him in default of five hundred dollar bond to answer the charge of voluntary manslaughter at the next term of the superior court.

The facts elicited were in brief these: Defendant left his home and went to his grandmother's. His step-father followed, and told him to return or he would kill him. Defendant seized his gun and that and ran, deceased following. Finding deceased would catch him, defendant stopped and warned deceased if he approached he would not stop: deceased said he would not stop: was going to carry him home or kill him. Defendant fired, killing him.

Isaac Taylor, arrested last week for larceny of M. O'Neal's wool, had a hearing Tuesday. The testimony being insufficient to convict, the case was withdrawn.

Hagood Harris, hailing from Texas, bound for Pulaski, Tennessee, was found in a helpless condition in the woods, twelve miles west of here, Friday, by Mr. Robert Donalson, and kindly cared for. He was brought to town to-day and placed in the poor house, the worst looking human being one ever laid eyes on.

OPELOUSAS, LA., July 21.—In a difficulty Saturday night at a party near Church Point, Alexander Childs was killed and Leonard Hornsby dangerously wounded. The fight was the result of an old feud.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special from Flushing, Belgium, says the Nova Scotian ship St. Bervards, from New York for Antwerp, has been lost on the banks of that coast. Captain Burrst and six men were drowned. No survivors have landed here.

NEW YORK, July 21.—In the suit of George H. Fletcher, of Brooklyn, vs. the Louisiana Savings bank to recover $40,000 deposits, an attachment has been granted against moneys of the defendant in the Fourth national bank of this city.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., July 21.—Ex-Tax Collector R. G. Waldron was arrested to-night, charged with the embezzlement of $100,000 during 1867-8, while in office. A preliminary examination will be held to-morrow.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Hempy & Co.'s new planing mill was destroyed by an incendiary fire to-day. Loss $20,000. Two employes were injured by the falling walls, one fatally.

OWENTON, KY., July 21.—Judge Curtis, of New York, opened the proceedings in the Buford trial this morning for the defense, speaking two hours. He will continue his argument this afternoon. Rev. J. T. Hawkins yesterday preached a strong sermon in Buford's behalf.

BOSTON, July 21.—Three gentlemen who sailed down the harbor on a pleasure excursion in the yacht Cape Cod, just previous to Wednesday's storm, are still missing, and all hope of their safety is abandoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Three men were drowned in the bay yesterday by the swamping of a boat.

Two boilers in the Central railroad shops at Sacramento exploded yesterday, demolishing the boiler-house and shattering somewhat other adjacent buildings. J. M. Keyes, fireman, was blown to pieces, and a number of others injured. Loss, $2,000.

UTICA, July 21.—An incendiary fire here to-day destroyed nine buildings, including Roberts's knitting mill and the city gas works. Loss $300,000; insurance $41,000.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Mr. Charles Kerr was murdered in a gambling quarrel at West Woods, near here, Sunday evening, and one man was killed and several badly wounded in a free fight at the same time in Smyser's grove.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Governor McCreery has called a meeting of the state board of health in Frankfort Thursday next to consider the possible invasion of Kentucky by yellow fever. The quarantine here against Memphis is not a rigid one. Healthy persons, and baggage not infected, will be allowed to pass after inspection.

PUT TO DEATH.

A Mormon Apostle Finds Himself in a Hostile Country.

RINGGOLD, GA., July 21.—About 10 o'clock this morning there occurred near this place a homicide which is deeply regretted by the community. The victim was Joseph Standing, a Mormon preacher and elder.

About a week ago Standing and two other Mormons came to Catoosa county and went about proclaiming their doctrines and trying to work up a colony to partake of the wide freedom and matrimonial liberty which prevails in Utah. The men went down into Whitfield county and tried there to arouse an interest in their religion. They met with cold comfort all around here and were about giving up their project when the fatal affair of this morning took off one of them. The fact that these men were proclaiming the doctrine of Mormonism boldly in this community put the men very much against them, and it was proposed more than once to take them out and after giving them a healthy lesson to warn them not to linger in this delightful atmosphere.

This morning Standing and one of his companions were coming along the road when they were met by a dozen men. They stopped the Mormons, and told them they wanted to whip them on the spot. The Mormons tried to argue the point, and in the consultation one of the party of regulators laid down his pistol. Quick as thought Standing leaped forward and seized the weapon. Cocking it he turned toward the party and demanded that every man surrender. Just as he said this one of the party fired. The ball entered Standing's temple and he fell dead in the road. His companion was not touched. Standing's remains were brought to Ringgold and given in charge of his Mormon brother, who will carry them out to Salt Lake City to be buried. The other Mormons will leave here at once. The governor has been telegraphed to about the matter.

The Wimbledon Bull's Eye.

LONDON, July 21.—At Wimbledon in the 200 yards competition for the Prince Albert prize, Milton Farrow, an American, made the highest possible score to-day. Canada won great success. Colonel Gibson carried off the prince of Wales prize, consisting of £100 and a badge. He scored 94 points at three ranges of 200, 500 and 600 yards, the highest possible score being 95 points. The score next to Colonel Gibson was 91. Corporal Gray with a score of 80 points wins a £5 prize. In the St. George prize, Lt. Hunter with a score of 51 points wins £3 and Assistant-Surgeon Aiken with 25 points wins £2. In the last series of the extra prizes, Private Ogg and Assistant-Surgeon Aiken with a score of 33 points took the 13th and 14th prizes respectively. On all sides the Canadians are congratulated.

Base Ball.

MILNER, July 21.—There was a game of base ball at this place on Saturday last between the Barnesville base ball club, of Barnesville, and the Milner base ball club, of this place. The game was hotly contested. There was some of the finest playing for amateurs that I ever saw. The Barnesville boys proved too much for the Milner boys. After the lapse of one hour and twenty-six minutes the score was announced eight to six in favor of Barnesville. Mr. J. L. Reid, of Milner, made a first-class umpire. After taking a glass of "ice-water" and a hearty shaking of hands, the Barnesville boys went home in high spirits.

Forsyth Facts.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FORSYTH, GA., July 21.—There has been an abundance of rain here at last, and the farmers think there will be a half crop of corn made. Cotton is doing well, and with suitable seasons a large crop is certain.

President Lester, of the state senate, passed through here Saturday on his way to the Indian spring, and ex-Governor Smith returned from there yesterday.

Drs. Alexander and Moore performed a successful operation upon a child here by cutting a bean from its wind-pipe, which was in the act of sprouting.

Disastrous Fire.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BRUNSWICK, GA., July 21.—A destructive fire occurred in Brunswick about 3 o'clock this morning, buring an entire block—the Davidson house, McConn's hall, Yackel's tailoring establishment, Doerflinger's jewelry store, Michleson & Bro's dry goods and grocery store and warehouse. The loss is estimated at about fifty thousand dollars; insurance about twenty-five thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is not known.

New Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of the treasury, to-day appointed Robert A. Turner, of Knoxville, Tenn., to be internal revenue storekeeper and gauger for the second district of Tennessee, and J. Brady Power to be second assistant keeper of the light-house at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Large Families.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamship Mosel from Bremen, to-day brought over 600 steerage passengers, mostly Russians. The latter alone represent a capital of over $400,000. Among them are sixty families, having two hundred and thirteen children. They are a remarkably fine looking party.

The First National Call.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The labor party of California has resolved to invite the workingmen of the country to hold a national workingmen's convention at Chicago July 3, 1880, to nominate a presidential candidate.

An Old Pioneer.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Peter Neff, the pioneer hardware importer west of the Alleghanies, for many years prominent in that trade, died in this city this morning, aged 81 years.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE finance committee holds its meetings in the library.

RECENTLY the shelves and books at the library have been thoroughly dusted.

THE fertiliser report has just been issued from the agricultural bureau. It will be distributed among the legislators in order to save postage.

A VALUABLE index to the decisions of the supreme court of the United States from its organization to the present time, has been received at the library. G. W. Myer is the compiler.

A BROKEN CROWN

IS WHAT PRINCE JEROME WANTS NOW

The Evil Genius of the House of Bonaparte Assumes the Reins—An Important Conclave of the Faithful, at which Peace is Declared all Around.

PARIS, July 21.—It is reported upon evidence apparently trustworthy that Prince Jerome has not only formally declared himself the legal representative of the Bonaparte family and its legitimate chief, but has also entered into confidential relations with some of the imperial leaders, who, since the temporary retirement of M. Rouher from politics, found themselves without a recognized head. The prince is unpopular with his own party, but every one perceives that it is impossible to pass him by and select his son Victor as the immediate standard-bearer in his stead. Paul de Cassagnac himself said that such an agreement would be the seal of the dynasty. The imperialist bully has written a letter to Rouher, offering, in view of the emergency of the crisis, to postpone all their differences upon minor points and concentrate their efforts upon the fundamental idea of Bonapartism and the restoration of the empire. The fact of the transmission of the letter has leaked out, and is causing the greatest excitement. No one believes in Jerome's sincerity in his professed predeliction for a republic. It is called as hollow as his physical and moral courage. Movements are on foot for a republican demonstration in Montmartre, and letters have been sent to Lyons and Marseilles, requesting the presence and the assistance of prominent radical republicans. Apart from the expressions of opinion by adherents of the extreme left the general opinion here is that Prince Napoleon is simply biding his time to enter into a formal agreement with the imperialists and pave the way for a succession, either in his own person or that of his son.

A meeting of the Bonapartists on Saturday to determine the policy to be pursued in consequence of the death of the prince imperial was held at the residence of M. Rouher. It consisted of Bonapartist senators and deputies. Neither M. Rouher nor M. De Cassagnac were present. M. F. Barrot presided. M. Cazeaux, Baron De Mackan and other speakers dwelt upon the necessity of Prince Jerome Napoleon giving guarantees, but a resolution declaring that by the death of the prince imperial Prince Jerome Napoleon became head of the Bonaparte army, was ultimately passed with only two dissentants, M. Barrot and Prince Joachin Murat, followed by most of those present, waited on Prince Jerome Napoleon with the resolution.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says that Prince Jerome Napoleon expressed great satisfaction when the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Bonapartists on Saturday last was communicated to him.

The Times in a leading article says MM. Rouher and DeCassignac would have opposed the recognition of Prince Jerome Napoleon if they had seen any chances of keeping the Bonapartists organized together under another leader. DaCassignac's organ, the Pays, says it will not discuss the resolution, but it is evident that none of the grave questions or immense difficulties of the pending situation were settled at the meeting. Other Bonapartist papers approve the resolution.

The journals here copy from the Paris Globe reports of a speech purporting to have been delivered by Prince Jerome Napoleon to the deputation of Bonapartists and to be a manifesto of his political policy. The Constitutionel and Soleil, of Paris, however, deny the authority of the Globe's report, in which no confidence has been placed from the first.

The Times' Paris dispatch says the jury of honor which investigated the charges against the Lanterne have rendered a verdict in favor of M. Christophle, the author of the charges.

The Times' Berlin dispatch says the Turcomans will make a determined stand against the Russians at Mariz, and if defeated, fall back on Merd.

There has been a fall of snow in Dauphny, in southeast France.

The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 263 to 163, has passed M. Ferry's educational bill, which provides for the excluding of the religious element from the superior council of education.

LONDON, July 21.—A Calcutta dispatch to the Times says the British residency at Mandalay will be removed to a safer position and the guard around it increased to five hundred men.

A Calcutta dispatch to the Times says cholera has appeared in Cabul.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch says that all the wealthy inhabitants of the Russo-Caucasian town of Baku have been notified anonymously that the town will be fired unless they contribute money to the revolutionary fund.

The Post's Berlin dispatch says M. Aksakoff the well known parslarist leader has been summoned to St. Petersburg by the czar to take the ministry of finance. Owing to the remonstrance of the powers, the Danube flotilla has been ordered to Odessa.

Russia has made representations to the powers insisting on a review of the frontier at Arabtabia before she evacuates Bulgaria. A Russian note to the porte urges the settlement of divers pending questions. The sultan has accepted the first part of the Khereddin political programme, and it is asserted that to-morrow he will ratify the second part, which gives the grand vizier the right of appointing members of the ministry himself.

General Gourko has issued an order that premises on which presses for publishing anti-governmental or revolutionary pamphlets are found be closed, even if their proprietor is in no way connected with the illegal proceedings carried on therein.

The international art exhibition was opened here Saturday with great ceremony. The news that the French chamber of deputies had voted thirty-five thousand francs in the furtherance of the French participation in the exhibition gives great satisfaction. France having at first refused to take part.

The Agence Russe officially denies the existence of the commission charged with drawing up a scheme of reforms. It adds: before new political reforms can be considered it is essential to purify the source from which they must spring, but even criminal associations will not prevent the government from quietly pursuing the path of wholesome reform as shown by the recent abolition of poll tax.

MADRID, July 21.—Congress, by a vote of 152 to 33, has approved the bill removing the legal disabilities of the Cuban senators, which was necessary to enable them to take their seats.

A representative of Peru has arrived here. It is said that he has come with a view to re-establishing diplomatic relations between Spain and Peru.

City Council.

The city council of Atlanta convened in session last evening at 8 o'clock in the council chamber at the city hall, Hon. W. L. Calhoun, mayor, presiding. The following other members were found to be present upon the calling of the roll: Aldermen Goodwin and Mitchell: Councilmen Boring, Baldwin, Werner, Hanye, Ellis, Patterson Flynn, Thrower, Crew.

W. A. Huff, mayor of the city of Macon, being present, was invited to the privileges of the

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 22, 1879.

Poor Memphis, she has no friends in this hour of direst extremity. Says the Louisville Post and News: "Let Memphis "sink or burn, or be blown up—utter an- "nihilation would be everybody's gain."

Was there ever a more fraudulent administration than the one that was never elected, and that declares there is no money in the treasury to meet a river and harbor bill, when there are more millions in the vaults than the entire annual revenue of the government? We hope not.

The number of publications of all kinds increased from 8,703 in January last to 9,153 at the first of this month. There were in that time fewer suspensions than usual, while a great many papers were started in the territories. The number of monthlies and dailies was also increased in the older states. Altogether, the business of publishing periodicals is on a better footing than it has been since the general catastrophe of 1873.

Alaska is, it seems from a recent report of a special treasury agent, to yield something besides seals and sunsets. Her 2,600 miles of sea frontage are declared to be a vast reservoir of fish—of cod and halibut. Seven hundred miles were sounded, and it was found that the entire distance was "a vast cod-fish bank, "with plenty of halibut." If this is true—and there is really no great reason to doubt its correctness—we have found at last what Alaska is good for, and will perhaps be rid of the everlasting negotiations over the Canadian fisheries.

The administration has practically decided that none of the appropriations for rebel rivers and harbors shall be used, except in a few states from which Sherman delegates are deemed possible. Southern states that propose to send Grant delegates to the republican convention are practically barred out. And this action is put upon the ground that the condition of the treasury does not warrant the expenditure of the poor little million in question; and yet on the first of this month the actual condition of the treasury was as follows:

Silver coin and bullion	$135,236,475
Silver dollars	28,147,351
Silver coin	8,863,401
Silver bullion	5,092,566
Gold certificates	133,880
Silver certificates	2,032,470
United States notes	66,015,970
United States notes (special)	8,375,934
National bank notes	149,140
Fractional currency	116,469
Total cash in treasury	$254,223,656

With a national board of health and innumerable state and municipal boards in operation, we are apt to have during the next two or three months a jumble of orders and many clashings of high-toned officials. The national board, by virtue of three acts, has considerable power, besides about $600,000 that is subject to its order. This board can establish and enforce a quarantine wherever it sees fit, provided the local authorities have not anticipated it; and if they have, it may supplement their efforts. The whole scheme is an experiment, the present laws expiring by their own terms in four years. Their re-enactment will depend very much upon the vigor and wisdom with which the affairs of the new board are conducted during the existing yellow fever epidemic.

There will be yellow fever in Memphis at least three, and probably four, months. To what other and nearer towns in Tennessee it may come, no one can foretell. It is therefore the part of prudence to put every southern city in the highest possible sanitary condition. Atlanta is greatly favored by nature, but she, too, should be made as clean as human enterprise can make her. The plans of the city authorities are excellent, but little can be accomplished without the active aid of every good citizen. In such a time as this it is the duty of every citizen to not only make his own premises faultless in point of filth, but to report any filth that he discovers on the premises of others. He owes this much to his family and to the city. The police board have so arranged the manner of reporting premises that the informant will neither be known, nor will be relied on at all as a witness. The two lot inspectors will, in every case to which their attention is called, furnish all the evidence that will be needed by a personal inspector. The giving of information is not always a desirable job, but at present it is the clear and absolute duty of every good citizen. Without it the city cannot be thoroughly cleansed.

Jonathan Norcross and Georgia Politics.

We present in another column this morning an interview that first saw the light in the congenial columns of the New York Times. The interviewed party is our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Jonathan Norcross, who is beyond all doubt the most orthodox republican outside of New England. He despises the democratic party, and is ever ready to co-operate with any party or anybody to bring defeat upon it. Perhaps his dislike of the party was not lessened by his burial under eighty thousand adverse majority while leading a forlorn hope in the last gubernatorial campaign.

Mr. Norcross says the independent movement in Georgia has weakened the democratic party. This may be so; but the republicans have thus far gained very little from the movement. There is, however, no doubt that the republicans hope for very much from a movement of this nature. We regret the existence of any cause that operates to make the independent party an opposition party of the democracy. The people of Georgia certainly want no such opposition party. Local causes have in certain districts led to the defeat of the regular nominees of the democratic party; and this is to be regretted, not so much on account of the men who were elected, as on account of the hope it has infused in all who hate the democracy that they will be able to form a coalition with the independents which will result in the overthrow of the democratic party. Therein lies the real danger of the independent movement.

The duty of all Georgians is plain under such circumstances. All differences, wherever situated, or of whatever nature, should be healed; for all such differences are useless and senseless. If there is anything in the record of Dr. Felton or Mr. Speer that affords any ground for the hope that they will give aid or countenance to an organized effort to defeat the democratic party, we confess we have not seen it. We have all along thought, and have so stated, that their success would be cited by those who want a precedent to justify opposition to the democratic party; and in this respect lies the danger to be apprehended from all such efforts. It is clearly the earnest desire of Mr. Norcross and of his party to give this direction to the politics of the state; but he may rest assured that the leading independents will not indorse his views of the democracy, nor will any man of influence be found on his line.

The organization of the democratic party of the state for the great fight of 1880 will, we hope, include every true man who is willing and ready to heal present dissensions by the correction of the errors of the past. With shields locked against the common enemy, we should fight for constitutional government, state rights, free elections and against all forms of centralization and corruption, with a vim that will roll up a majority which cannot be disputed or fraudulently set aside. Our insidious enemies may hope to break our ranks, but it will be found that though we have some family differences, we are solid when confronted by a foe that unblushingly boasts itself the friend of reconstruction and the advocate of centralization.

The Situation in Memphis.

The latest news from Memphis precludes all hope, or even the possibility of a hope, that the yellow plague which developed itself in that city some days ago will confine its ravages to the first few victims or to the quarter where it first made its appearance. Sixty new cases are announced in our Sunday night special, and each day for several weeks to come must necessarily add to the sad magnitude of the list. The dread disease is rapidly creeping through every quarter of the city, and those who are compelled by necessity and the suggestions of duty to remain, will soon be environed by the terrible cordon of infection which the plague throws around the doomed places.

Owing to the promptness with which the board of health acknowledged and announced the presence of the fever, such of the citizens of Memphis as have the means and the inclination have had ample time to get out of the city, and, as a consequence, some of the most distressing features of the last epidemic will be lacking in the present. Nevertheless, to state the facts in regard to Memphis is to point the moral, and while we may point to the epidemic now gathering force in that city as a further and really unanswerable argument in favor of thorough local and state sanitation in Georgia and elsewhere in the south, we cannot close our eyes to other and less selfish suggestions. The instinct of safety and self-preservation compels us to point to Memphis as an example of the violation of the laws of sanitation, but the impulses of humanity prompt us to draw another moral which must force itself upon the serious attention of all thoughtful people.

It must be borne in mind that the majority of those who will remain in Memphis are persons who have no other choice than to remain in the infected city. The other alternative is to wander out into the fields and starve. The condition of these people is pitiable indeed, and every thought of them must shape itself into a most clamorous appeal in their behalf. Every telegram that chronicles the progress of the disease is a reminder to those who have been spared such a dire visitation that the demands of charity must be promptly and liberally met.

At this writing no direct appeal for aid has come from Memphis, but it seems to us that the thoughtfulness of the people of other cities, both north and south, should render such an appeal unnecessary. The whole country is acquainted with the condition of the unfortunate city, and with the extent of the desolation that each day of the long hot season ahead will bring upon those who are compelled to face the scourge. Business is at a standstill, the stores are closed, there is no employment for laborers, and the population can only nurse its own misery and await the end. Those who are thus situated are compelled to have food, and raiment, and medicine, and in such an emergency it does seem that the humane people of all sections should be ready to meet any drafts upon their liberality. That may be made by the few self-sacrificing spirits who have remained in Memphis to aid the poor, nurse the sick and comfort the dying. The drafts will be made without doubt and the public should be ready to respond with promptness.

In matters of this kind, Atlanta is never behind. The energy of her people runs naturally in the direction of competition, and it is not strange that her benevolence, tender, thoughtful and bounteous, should have about it a suggestion of the same spirit. It is to be hoped, therefore, that she will at once take steps to anticipate and forestall the demand that is sure to be made. It would give us peculiar pleasure, moreover, to chronicle the fact that Atlanta—bouyant with life and health, shaken from center to circumference with the vibrations of ceaseless industry, and busy with all manner of enterprises old and new—had made the first move towards contributing to the relief of those who, in a very few days at furthest, will stand in sore need of the gentle ministrations of charity.

It is reported that W. Almon Wheeler will extend his fishing excursion into Ohio. This is as it should be; but W. Almon should remember that Ohio bugs bite much better than fish.

Miss Lily Duer has opened up a new field for murderers. If Colonel Chastain Cox is wise, he will try his hand at literature. While it may be true that he cannot tell a lie, nevertheless he can probably write a story. And Currie—well, Currie will satisfy us if he will compose a poem—a sweet little ode.

It should be remembered that the national banks are fighting for their existence.

John Sherman is depositing more than two hundred millions of dollars in a few favored national banks. Will the interest which these banks will be able to realize on this immense sum be used as a campaign fund?

The United States consuls have evidently heard from John Sherman. They are running away from Grant as if the old man had the plague in his train. This is the most horrible phase of disloyalty since peace dawned on the republic.

John Sherman to United States officers in China and Japan—Beware of the hippodrome.

Carl Schurz will deliver one of his $300 speeches in Ohio. It is not to be paid for. It is to be contributed.

The Washington Post prints a letter from Mrs. Jenks just as it came from the pen of that talented female. The style of the epistle is sufficient to establish her claims to the authorship of the famous Sherman letter. In one place she complains that the intelligent compositors of the Post have made some "slight erratums" in a previous communication. Plainly, Mrs. Jenks's forte is composing.

It is a fact worthy of remark that Le Duke, who is making strenuous endeavors to agricult the entire republic, is not implicated by the Glover report.

Republican honors to such men as Robeson are easily accounted for. The bigger the buccaneer, the more necessity that he should be made a captain of the gang.

POSTSCRIPT.

The papers are discussing whether Custer killed himself? What's the use? Isn't he dead?

Ben Butler is quietly at work and the top of his brick pile is visible over the fence of his back yard.

Logan has disappeared and it is feared that he is not in attendance upon a summer grammar school.

Bill Chandler "shudders" at the thought of Ewing's election. Bill is destined to shake like a bunch of tin cups in a cyclone about October.

Lydia Thompson has viewed Sarah Bernhardt and says she would not draw in the legitimate drama of the Thompsonian type.

The Kansas relief committees are calling for more exodusters and more funds—the latter call being much the louder of the two.

Mark Hardin would be an invaluable member of a returning board. As a counter, he stands unrivalled.

Secretary McCrary is holding on to the war secretaryship just for spite. He doesn't want Frank Halton and Burdette of the Hawkeye to enjoy their summer vacations.

Erring Brother Key is junketing around in the east. The postal afairs of the nation require his presence at all the clam-bakes on the coast.

Colonel Sibley of Augusta, is one of the quietest and most efficient men in the house of representatives. He thinks, and acts and smokes and wastes no time in talk.

Smalley, of the Tribune, has slobbered over Mrs. Langtry in a column letter. Smalley has only one rival as a toady—John Russell Young.

The radicals are trying to find out where the extra session didn't hurt them. They want to crow about something, if they can only find out what it is.

The revival of the radical party in Georgia is one of the fond hopes of the republican press. When that revival takes place this generation will not be much concerned in the fact.

Dr. Holland has not corrected the lies he published in Scribner's about the south. He prefers to be a successful liar to making a graceful amende honorable. This, however, illustrates what Billie Evarts would call "New England virtue."

IN GENERAL.

—"Remember Broderick" is again a campaign cry in California. Judge Terry, the man who shot Senator Broderick, is a candidate on the state ticket of the honorable bilks.

—Mr. Bass, the English brewer, has given a free library to the town of Derby. The building cost $75,000, and there is a collection of 12,000 volumes in the lending library and 5,000 in the reference library.

—A colony of Jews have made arrangements to purchase 52,000 acres of land in Iowa. The land must be in one of the three counties of Plymouth, Sioux or Lyon, and must cost no more than $3 an acre.

—Dakota still glories in her Black Hills. The population has increased at such a rate since the opening of spring that the increase among the Hills alone will be 10,000 before next winter.

—The duke of Sutherland, who is a thorough practical engineer, drove the locomotive attached to the train which conveyed the prince and princess of Wales around the royal agricultural show.

—After the balance of the country has been heard from as to the profound value of the Right Hon. Wm. E. Chandler's recent interview, Mr. Blaine sums up the case thus sadly: "Bill Chandler talks too much."

—More deposits are being made in the savings banks now than at any time for three years past, which is another indication that working people have plenty to do and are laying up a portion of their earnings.

—Lady Mary Campbell, the younger of the two daughters who accompanied the duke of Argyll to this country, is said to have been a very comely lass indeed, extremely graceful, with soft brown eyes and hair, and charming features and expression.

—Judges in Florida do not travel their circuits in palace cars. Judge Maxwell walked twelve miles of his last judicial progress in the piney woods' counties of the west. He was merely in a hurry, and walked so as to get along faster.—Pensacola Gazette.

—Barney Hughes, who has been in the mines in various parts of the country since 1842, got on a spree in Deadwood the other day, and a wag steered him into a barber shop and had his beard of forty years' growth cut off. It hung down to his boots, and Barney says he would not have taken $10,000 for it.

—The lady whom Manton Marble recently married is a daughter of the late Judge Williams, of Augusta, Maine, and is handsome and accomplished. There is no cipher business about that.—Boston Post. Wrong. If she was handsome and accomplished it is fair to suppose that Marble did sigh for her.—Washington Star.

—Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, czarevna of Russia, is visiting her parents in Copenhagen with her children. She has now four little ones, the Grand Duke Nicholas, honorary colonel of the regiment of Moskow; the Grand Duke George, honorary colonel of the regiments of Irkutsk; the Princess Xenia and the Grand Duke Michael, who is only six years old.

—The late Lord Derby, in replying once to the duke of Argyll, who had made a fierce attack on him in the house of lords, said he felt very much like a Lancashire tenant of his who had a little wife who occasionally gave him a beating, whereat the husband used to say, "It does not matter, it employs and abuses her, and does not hurt me."

—The ratio of gifts to foreign missions of the several evangelical denominations in this country is thus stated: The Presbyterians (north, south and united) lead with the sum, for the year, of $362,000. Next follow the Congregationalists, giving $457,000, (they give more per capita than any other denomination.) Then comes the great Methodist church with $342,000; Baptists, $242,000; Episcopalians, $90,000; Reformed church, $55,000.

—The Emperor of Austria's appartments at Ischl, his summer home, are very simple —two large, plain rooms, covered with India matting, and simply furnished in dark, sober-looking walnut. On his writing table lie some course Virginia cigars—he is an inveterate smoker—and on a shelf is a well-worn military cap and a few books in several languages. Among them are several English and American, for his majesty is an accomplished linguist.

—Charles Dudley Warner has written a grumbling criticism on New England summer weather. "Can you," he asks, "set a day to be married in the open air, under a rose bower; can you set a day for an excursion; can you make a lawn party; dare you put on a white suit, and venture beyond shelter; or dare you, madam, except in the house, don that gossamer raiment which is essential to your comfort, and which, in its flowing lines and airy grace, expresses your confidence in nature and in the susceptibility of man? What morning can you trust and into what night can you venture without anxiety?"

—The woman's rights advocates of California had a great treat a few days ago in a wedding performed in Oakland. The bride was a female physician, Dr. Jennie Bearby of Oakland; the officiating representative of the church was a female parson, the Rev. Ada C. Bowles of the First Universalist society of San Francisco, and an interesting company of other female followers of the learned vocations—physicians, lawyers, artists, and writers—were in attendance. It was the first marriage performed by a woman on the Pacific coast. The repast that followed the ceremony was of a teetotal temperance character. The groom was the county physician.

—The Boston Advertiser (rep.) has a somewhat remarkable article upon Maine politics. It argues that Senator Hamlin's hold on the offices has become intolerable to many of the young republicans of the state, who have gone over to the greenbackers, not for love of their principles, but for the sake of breaking down the Hamlin oligarchy. Mr. Blaine has wisely kept himself aloof from this squabble within the party, and it is believed that if Hamlin is set aside and Mr. Blaine goes to the front as the party manager, the ranks can be closed up, and the party made as powerful in Maine as it ever was. Otherwise, the Advertiser admits that the vote of the state will be too close this fall to be comfortable.

—Forty years ago Methodism was weak in the British metropolis. There were then only seven circuits in all London; now there are thirty-six. Previous to 1861 there did not exist in that city accommodation for forty thousand persons in Methodist churches. Between the years 1861 and 1871 twenty-one large chapels were built to seat twenty-seven thousand people, but this only raised the number of sittings to less than seventy thousand. Since 1871, including several that are now being built, thirty new chapels have been added, in which sittings are provided for thirty-two thousand people, so that now they can accommodate over one hundred thousand people every Sabbath. The congregations in the greater part of those churches number one thousand.

The Lawmakers' Department.

Thomasville Times.

Members of small calibre, are in their element when they tackle a bureau.

Eatonton Broadaxe.

Speaker A. O. Bacon's homicide bill is a first-rate one, and should be favorably passed upon by the legislature.

Valdosta Times.

The legislature has killed the bill to abolish the agricultural department. Now let it make the necessary appropriation for the geological bureau —a more important institution. After it has been in operation for five years, it would be a shame to let it die now, just before completing its work.

Quitman Free Press.

If the wild lands of Georgia do not belong to anybody they belong to everybody in the state, and no man or set of men has the right to swindle the state out of them. Let them revert to the state and be sold honestly. "If they cannot be sold at once no harm is done; they will not run away, and are increasing in value every day.

Columbus Enquirer.

The Georgia senate by a large majority has repealed the act making jury recommendations to mercy in murder trials the sentence of imprisonment for life. This restores capital punishment to the state as far as the senate is concerned, and it is believed the house will concur. The present law virtually removes the death penalty. The senate, by a vote of nearly two to one, has restored it. Some day a respectable murderer may be hung, and then murders will be rare.

Early County News.

We can imagine no good reason why the Bacon bill should not become a law. The innocent man is always desirous of a speedy trial, and the good of society requires that the guilty should be brought to justice in the shortest possible time. The passage of this bill and the repeal of the law requiring judges to sentence murderers to imprisonment for life when they have been recommended to mercy by the jury, will certaily have a wholesome effect in restraining the crime of murder in our state.

Madison Madisonian.

It is very strange to us that some constituences will persist in electing men to represent them in the legislature, who are either too obtuse to understand what will promote the prosperity of the state or too stubborn to assent to that in which they are not personally interested. Such representatives have retarded state development during the past and will continue to clog every movement of a progressive character. They who are in favor of abolishing the agricultural and geological bureau and are opposed to a dog law in the present legislature, are fitting commentaries upon the folly above alluded to. There are, unfortunately, in every county men who have great aspirations and very little qualifications for legislative honors, who will ever oppose anything, however important to the state, which will require an outlay of the dear people's money.

Quitman Reporter.

We were led by certain insinuations in the public prints to expect wonderful revelations when the wild land committee should make its report. That report has been submitted to the legislature, and it is without question the weakest document, in point of logical arrangement and legal ability, which was ever submitted to a body of intelligent citizens. It is weak in its statement, puerile in its conclusions and absolutely ridiculous and absurd in its recommendations. Commencing with an unintelligible mess about certain fictitious (so far as the committee knows) fi. fas., they pass along the line and pull the attorney-general's nose, throw a very small cloud over one Dr. Bell, put the comptroller-general on trial and render a double verdict of acquittal and conviction and wind up the silly recommendation that the legislature do pass an act declaring all these sales had under transferred fi. fas. null and void, as some of the courts have already done, and another to withdraw all protection of any statute of limitation of law of prescription from all such titles, or others founded on them.

Passing by the absurdity, and unconstitutionality of such "an act" let us ask where the justice lies in such a course? In the language of Georgia's greatest jurist let us "dig deep for that." This committee declare that wholesale frauds have been committed. The most important question to be looked at in investigating such a charge is, upon whom has this fraud been perpetrated? Upon the state? Certainly not. The state has in making these transfers simply collected a part of her legitimate revenue. Only an idiot could assert any fraud on the state. Then who has been defrauded? The owners of these lands. Why who are they? Where do they live? It has been more than a year since these sales commenced. The state and the northern press have discussed this subject until it has become as common place as patent medicine advertisements. Owners have had ample time to redeem. Why did they not do it? If they did not, are they entitled to any protection? When men swear falsely in making their tax returns, allow their property sold without claiming or offering in any way to stop the sale, permit it to be sold to innocent purchasers who were induced to buy by reason of the fact that the state of Georgia was the plaintiff in fi. fa., when they allow such purchasers to take possession and remain in possession more than twelve months and still remain silent; we say when property-holders act thus, can they expect, could they have the impudence to look a court of justice for any respectable court to grant them relief? Have they not forfeited all claims to protection? The fundamental principle of taxation is protection. No man unless he is assured of protection would willingly contribute anything to the support of the government. The duties and obligations of the state and its citizens are mutual, correlative, reciprocal. Here is the wrong done these land owners? Have not their rights become dormant? Have they not by their own laches destroyed their rights? We think so, beyond any question. Why then should our legislators become so extremely solicitous about the rights of a class, every member of which, if known, could and ought to be indicted for false swearing? Why offer protection where it is not asked? Why so anxious to protect a class whose very existence is a matter of conjecture? It occurs to us this unusual interest is manifested on account of a desire to antiseptate and thereby cut off the demands of an imaginary popular clamor, not that fraud may be suppressed, or protection given to mythical widows and orphans, but simply that a few pig-sty statesmen may earn a little cheap applause. God forbid that the fair name of our great commonwealth should depend for preservation upon such statesmen(?) The only wise, legal and proper course, in our judgment, is apparent, that the legislature can pursue will be to say, "we will have nothing to do with the matter, but will leave it to the courts." It is true irregularities may exist, mistakes may have been made, but who is to be benefitted or whose wrongs are to be redressed by legislative interference? If the recommendation of the wild land committee should be adopted, it would only make confusion worse confounded. Many hundreds of innocent parties, believing that the state would do no wrong, were by this belief induced to invest in these lands. They are entitled to protection. Transferees who have in spirit complied substantially with the laws are entitled to protection. The officers of the state who have tried to enforce her statutes are entitled to protection and last the integrity and good faith of the state is entitled to protection. Certainly these should be protected before the state undertakes by any exercise of her sovereignty or right of eminent dominion to protect a mythical class of false swearers, if such there be in her borders. Inextricable confusion which would take years to unravel would result from any effort to undo this matter. All these sales would be made again, many of the purchasers would refuse to surrender their deeds for cancellation, and such a net work of perplexities would environ state officials as would render the execution of such legislation as that recommended an impossibility. In the cogent language of an eminent judge the government must have revenue and it must be collected from all, it must be enforced from the unwilling and negligent by disposing of their property to those who are willing to advance the money. This is a sound principle, and it is the one which underlies the act authorizing the sale of these wild lands. Yet a committee of our legislators desire this whole business set aside and annulled. Such a course would bring shame upon the state. The state offers to sell these fi. fas., citizens of the state buy them, with all the statutory requirements and restrictions thrown around them, have these fi. fas. recorded, have them levied by the sheriff, advertised in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the county, exposed to sale at public outcry at the court-house door to the highest bidder, and yet they are styled land sharks, land pirates and such. Let the state do right and the legislature let citizens to do right. Let not the state do a palpable, flagrant and inexcusable wrong to known and innocent parties in order to do an imaginary benefit, to afford imaginary protection to an unknown class—which if known would be subject to criminal prosecution before the state courts. And above all do not let the legislature usurp the right and protection of the judiciary in order to do so silly and unjust a thing. Such legislation would disgrace our statute books.

Space forbids our saying more on this subject in this issue, but in our next we propose to treat the subject further. We propose to show that similar things have transpired in other states, and to show the course pursued by the legislators and the judiciary of those states.

True Merit Appreciated.

New Orleans Picayune.

Last week, on the return to Augusta, from Washington, of Mr. James R. Randall, the poet and journalist, Augustans tendered him a complimentary banquet. He had acted as the correspondent of the Constitutionalist, and as has been shown by several clippings we have made from his letters, the pen of the author of "My Maryland" has lost none of its brilliancy and vigor. In honoring Mr. Randall, the Augustans have done honor to their own capacity for appreciating, as it merits, true merit.

Hayes Not Allowed to Conciliate.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hayes will have to write a new speech before he comes to Ohio this summer, or else fall back on his speech of 1875, in which the common-schools were represented to be trembling in the Papal presence. His conciliatory remarks, made while swinging around the southern circle, will not fit the present emergency. Mr. Chandler and others who have the republican campaign in charge don't want anybody conciliated.

The Erring Brother Out in the Cold.

Washington Post.

We don't believe that Postmaster-General Key and his associate junketers will care to bide long on the top of Mt. Washington. On last Wednesday when the mercury in this city soared to 102 degrees, the thermometer up there was ranged from 48 to 58 degrees, and it was so cold in the printing office of the little daily published there that they had to keep a huge wood fire burning all day to enable the printers to set type.

The Young Leader is Hopeful.

"Spectator" in Augusta Chronicle.

Marcellus Thornton is hopeful about the magnitude and importance of the independent convention he has called. Some of the independent papers are raping him, but the colonel is true to the party, even when others who should co-operate with him revile and abuse him to gratify personal spite at his acknowledged leadership of the movement in Georgia.

Colonel Marcellus Eugene Thornton:

Atlanta Globe.

We counsel the heroic Thornton to stick to his leadership. The others are envious of him. He has taken the wind out of their sails. He has absorbed the glory of the new movement. He has impaled himself upon the glittering distinction of the public gaze. He is not the man we take him for if he allows any of his jealous colleagues to chouse him out of his well earned and richly deserved prominence as the original and genuine leader of the Georgia independents.

Alleged Science.

New Orleans Times.

Northern papers may well declare, in terms of profound disgust, that science ought to be ashamed of itself for its utter and incurable ignorance as to yellow fever. There is one thing to be said, however: what science lacks in information it makes up in obstinacy and dogmatism—here in New Orleans, at any rate.

A Waste of Money.

Washington Post.

It must have astonished Mr. Hayes when it was telegraphed from Minnesota that Ramsey would accept a seat in the cabinet, in the event of a vacancy occurring. It would have been as sensible to expend money in wiring the fact that ducks swim, or that horses eat oats.

Notre Dame in the Lead.

Buffalo Express.

It is now learned that Princess Louise's salmon was so old that it had to wear spectacles and swim with a crutch; whereas the trout caught by Mrs. Hayes was in the prime of life and health and kicked as viciously as if it had had four legs and a bad temper.

During the Heated Term.

St. Louis Republican.

At last advices the Georgia legislature, which enjoys the luxury of a summer session, had taken to its shirt-sleeves and was engaged in a heated debate upon the best method of ventilating the state capitol.

Marcellus is the Man.

Gainesville Eagle.

The independent colt is a restive filly, but if there is a man in this universe that can sit square astraddle of her and never have his chew of tobacco unsettled by her wildest gyrations, Col. Marcellus Thornton is the man.

The Republican Hope.

New York Times.

Sooner or later the democratic party in the south must fall to pieces of its own weight, and the advancing disintegration in Georgia is a fair indication of the rate at which such a movement is likely to proceed.

Pet Names for the Movements.

Indianapolis Journal.

We hear of the Grant "boom" and the Sherman "buzz," and now then what is the term to properly express Blaine's position in the race? Possibly "bray" will do.

Bob Toombs's Calumniators.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is now to be hoped that those vile calumnies about Bob Toombs will cease from date. He subscribed $1,000 for bonds of the Southern Methodist publishing company.

"Charley" Has Started.

New York Star.

"Charley" Foster of Fostoria has already begun to follow his nose in the direction of the small end of the horn.

The Radicals are Delighted.

New York Times.

The convention of independents in Georgia is to be held in Atlanta on Thursday, 24th instant.

DIED.

CRENSHAW—In Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday, July 20th, Nina M., only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Crenshaw.

"God knoweth best."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SHERIDAN—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sheridan and Mr. R. S. Sheridan and family, are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. George W. Sheridan, from the residence, No. 229 Marietta street, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

Dr. Tutt has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a Strengthing, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting diseases of the muscles, sinking sensation in the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.

Office 53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

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PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy & beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Business Men and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

For sale by all Druggists. MARSH, Wholesale Agent.

362 jan21y tues thur sat &wkly nx read m

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

gists. DANIEL & and Retail, Atlanta.

REVISED RULES OF COURT

FOR SALE.

By Jas. P. Harrison & Co., and Phillips & Crew, Atlanta, and W. T. Richards & Son, Augusta, and other Book dealers.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Z. D. HARRISON.

410 july22 d2t

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE. TO ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

The above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick & Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims prompt ly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other informa tion, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE Gen. Freight. Ticket and passenger Agt.

DYSPEPSIN, THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experimentsts with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

421 june26 d6m

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, HAS ESTABLISHED SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FOR FAMILIES REMAINING ONE WEEK OR upwards, $17.50, $21 and $24.50 each, according to number occupying room and the location of the same, for months of June and July, and $21 and $24.50 per week for months of August and September.

443 june29 dlm

THE MOUNTAIN BREEZES. THE CELEBRATED NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS, The Finest Summer Resort in the South, On Air-Line Railroad, 1½ Miles North of Gainesville, Georgia.

Price of Board—Meals, 50 cents; week, $8.00; month, $30.00. Children half price.

484 june28 dlm E. W. HOLLAND.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS. HEADQUARTERS FOR HEALTH HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Two Miles East of Gainesville on the Air-Line R.R.

THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL HAS BEEN renovated and refurnished. Will be ready by Fifteenth May, 1879, for two hundred guests. Tables supplied with best the country affords at rates to suit the times. Amusements—Band of Music, Piano, Ball Room, forty by eighty feet; Ten Pins, two alleys ninety feet; Bathing Pool, forty by sixty feet, Billiards, Swings, Croquet, Prominades in a natural grove, cool breeze, pleasant nights. Carriages, Hacks and Buggies at call. Waters—Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur and Chalybeate, 60°. Cures Skin Eruptions, Syphilis and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Dropsy, Typhoid and other Fevers. Restores Health to feeble women and children.

EDW. W HOLLAND, Proprietor.

a r26 d4m sat tues thur

THE MOST COMFORTABLE RESORT IN THE SOUTH.

Stanton House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

THIS SPACIOUS HOTEL IS MOST ELEGANTly furnished, has perfect ventilation, commodious grounds, courteous attention and the table is at all times supplied with the best the market affords.

The Scenery—From the Stanton House is simply grand. The cloud capped peak of "Old Lookout" Mountain, towering 2,000 feet above the plain, stands a tireless sentinel, keeping a faithful watch over the inhabitants of Chattanooga. A fine carriage drive takes the tourist to the top, where the Scenery is Grand beyond Description. The traveler can view six different States from the top of "Lookout." To the east, in full view from the verandah of the "Stanton House," lies the Battle-ground of Mission Ridge, with its line of rebel and federal fortifications still extant; the National Cemetery lying in the rear; the renowned Battle-field of Chickamauga only seven miles distant.

The Climate of Chattanooga is surpassed by none other—the air is healthful and invigorating. During the hot sultry months the rooms of the Stanton House are always kept cool by a pleasant breeze ever present in the valley.

To allow all the benefits and comforts of "The Palace Hotel." Tickets will be sold by the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, from Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return, including one week's board at the Stanton House, for $12.00; including two week's board at Stanton House, for $18.00; including three week's board at Stanton House, for $21.00; including four week's board at Stanton House, for $24.00, and for a longer time at same rates. Parties of ten or more can obtain very low rate for excursion for a shorter time than one week.

By strict personal attention to the wants of guests we endeavor to make all feel at home. Come and see us. For particulars address

GOODNOW & CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

405 july20 d1m

Board in Nacoochee Valley.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN CHARGE of the Hotel at this place, and is prepared to furnish a pleasant home, with good board, to those who desire to escape the oppressive heat of summer.

This beautiful valley, surrounded by spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and having an altitude of nearly seventeen hundred feet and a cool and bracing mountain atmosphere, is unsurpassed in its attractions as a

SUMMER RESORT.

She refers by permission to C. L. Williams, Esq., and Captain H. G. Nichols, Nacoochee; Dr. Geo. Little, Atlanta, and Dr. H. L. Battle, Wadley, Ga. For terms and further information address

Mrs. LIZZIE G. JOHNSON, Nacoochee, Ga.

216 june15 d2m sun tues thur

NAME CHANGED.

THE HOTEL, CORNER OF BROAD AND Crawford streets,

Columbus, Georgia,

formerly known as the Raiford House, and more recently as the Rankin House, has been changed to

BROWN HOUSE,

And will be run with

A BILL OF FARE

The very best the market affords. Planters and river trade specially solicited.

FOX PROPRIETRESS,

204 july12 d1m J. MARION ESTES.

PIEDMONT HOTEL, Gainesville, Ga.

THIS ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, SITUATED on a beautiful elevation, three hundred yards from the depot, and surrounded by wide verandas on each floor, from which are the finest views of the city, surrounding country and mountain ranges, with large and well ventilated rooms, in suit or single, especially adapted

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS.

Cuticura Remedies for the treatment of Blood and Scalp Humors. When of Scrofulous, Mercurial or Syphilitic origin, the Cuticura Remedies are the principal remedy, and if there are sores, Ulcers, Sores, or other External Evidences, then the Cuticura, assisted by the Cuticura Resolvent must be used externally. If the disease is of the skin and Scalp, the principal remedy will then be the Cuticura, with the Cuticura Resolvent, and such use of the Resolvent as is required by the following conditions: In all skin diseases, when the skin is hot and dry, the bowels feverish, the liver torpid, the bowels costive, or when the virus of Scrofula or poison is known to lurk in the system, or when the Constitution has been shattered by Mercury, Anti-Periodic Fevers and Debilitating Diseases, take the Resolvent while using the Cuticura. A cure thus made will be permanent and satisfactory.

ECZEMA RODENT.

Cuticura Remedies Succeed where Consultation of Physicians Fail.

WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I have suffered over thirteen years with skin disease in my head and limbs, causing constant irritation, the use of rest and attention to business. Several many remedies here and elsewhere, and one of sulphur baths, without permanent

Last May a physician called my disease Eczema Rodent, and pronounced it incurable. Large spots appeared on my hands, head and limbs, causing much inflamed and granulated, and nearly impaired sight. Cuticura and external remedies were prescribed by the attending physician for six months, was then followed by another, and consultation of several leading physicians was had, when a definite decision was reached upon, but all to no purpose. Following advice for four months without permanent cure, I bought two bottles of Cuticura, and before the two boxes of Cuticura, and some Resolvent I can testify with great pleasure to the benefit we have had in my case, in eight days before cured. The physicians pronounced my case the most malignant one that has ever come under their experience and practice.

I recommend and highly indorse the Cuticura. Yours truly,

E. H. DRAKE,
Care Harper & Bro's. Publications, Clifford and Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.,
January 24, 1879.

SALT RHEUM

On Face, Head and Parts of Body. Head Covered with Scabs and Sores.

WEEKS & POTTER—I commenced to use the Cuticura last July. Have only used one and one small box, and one bottle of the Resolvent. My face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful.

I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and west. My case was considered a very bad one. One very skilful physician said he would rather not treat it, and some of them think that I am only cured temporarily. I think I have not a particle of Salt Rheum about me, and my case is considered wonderful. My cure has been the means of selling a great many other Cuticura Remedies in this part of the country. Respectfully yours,

MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE
Decatur, Mich., Nov. 17, 1878.

Sold by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1; Resolvent, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; by mail, 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' ELECTRIC PLASTERS

No other remedy in the world can so quickly assuage the most violent paroxysms of Pain. They distribute throughout the nervous system a gentle but efficacious current of Electricity, which instantly annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Paralyzed parts, cures Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Get the genuine. july20 d3t sun tues fri & wkyjuly22

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

S.S.S.

For Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, SKIN DISEASES, And all Affections due to the **Impurity of the Blood.**

Danville, Va., July 1, 1879.

One of our customers had been terribly afflicted with boils for a long time, and was entirely cured with one bottle of your Swift's S. Specific. It cleared up his complexion and regenerated him almost entirely, and he regards it as a specific in truth.

CLARKE & SCLATER,
Druggists.

jun15 d&m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Alapaha is troubled with burglars.

—The recent rains appear to have reached every nook and corner of the state.

—Mr. E. P. Bond, a prominent citizen of Dawson county, is dead.

—Mr. J. M. Mobley, of Hamilton, is dead.

—A nest of snake eggs has been discovered at the exchange dock in Savannah.

—A wild-cat was killed in Lumpkin county the other day.

—Various sections of north Georgia have been visited recently by small cyclones.

—For forty-one years the editor of the Sumter Republican has been actively engaged in the printing business.

—The boiler of a steam mill in Sumter county exploded the other day. Some boys who happened to be near, made a narrow escape.

—A tremendous hail-storm visited Telfair county recently. The stones fell with force enough to crush in watermelons.

—A five-year-old negro shot a three-year-old child of the same color recently near McVille.

—A young lady near Dalton killed a rattlesnake pilot the other day after the snake had torn a slit in one of her shoes.

—Americus complains that she lacks forty inches of having received her usual supply of rain during the past three years.

—The Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Colquitt county, is the father of forty-two children. Mr. Patterson, of the same county, has seven living boys born within four years.

—Remarks the Quitman Free Press: Duggar's amendment to the dog law is called the "dog homestead." Georgia will have to import about fifty thousand dogs to give each head of a family a cur.

—The talc miners of Murray county are sending quantities of that mineral to Cincinnati. It costs five dollars a ton to lay it down in Dalton, and is worth forty in Cincinnati.

—The Dahlonega Signal says that the gold mill now being erected on the Singleton property, about two miles from Dahlonega, is rapidly nearing completion. When finished, (the building and machinery being of the latest improved pattern) it will be one of the best arranged and most substantial concerns of the kind in that section.

—A Dade county correspondent of the LaFayette Messenger says that at this place an old gentleman, named McCurdy, in company with a bottle with some kind of invigorator in it, sat down to rest on the side of the railroad track, and went to sleep with his head resting on a tie near the iron. The train came along and completely scalped him, taking as deep as the skull bone. The latest account from him says that the old man is getting well.

—The Quitman Free Press says that Mr. J. D. Wade a few days since found in the hammock, between his place and Bill Bryan's, a snake skin which measured nine feet in length; the head being as large as a man's hand. Mr. Wade does not think it was the skin of a rattlesnake, as there was no sign of any rattles. He states that the monster must have been six inches through in the center. Soon after finding the skin he met his wagon, which was hauling rails, and found his little boy dragging six immense moccasin snakes which he and the driver had killed. They stated that a pond in the hammock was literally alive with the reptiles. The whole party beat a hasty retreat, nor have they visited Bryan's hammock since.

We Believe

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—U. & A., Rochester, N. Y.

Security in Stock Speculation.

Extremely cautious people who hesitate to deal in stocks, because of a vague dread of great hazard in transactions, often lose favorable opportunities for large profits. The unprecedented success and safety of the new Mutual Capitalization System is attracting universal attention. Anybody can successfully operate by this new method, with amounts from $25 to $25,000 and receive a pro rata division of the aggregate profits secured by great concentration of capital. A New England mill owner made $388.16 in a capitalization of $50. A St. Louis lady netted $868.29 from an investment of $150 during the month of May. The Stock Market just now is in a condition to realize large profits by safe and judicious investments. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks bought and sold by Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad st., New York City.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

[BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 21, 1879.

Bonds and stocks firm and unchanged.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta City 7s.	93@101
Georgia 4s.....	100	Atlanta City 8s..	104@106
Georgia 6s.....	106@107	Atlanta 10s.....	112@114
Georgia 7s.....	109@110	Augusta City 7s.	102@104
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Sav. City 8s, new	67@ 69
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Macon City.....	62@ 65
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Columbus City..	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s.....	105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d mtge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R..	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s.....	98@100
Mor t & W P R R 1st mortgage.	101@103	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Atlanta W'k'r 7s.	99@101	Central R. R. 7s.	107@109
STOCKS—		So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
Georgia R. R.....	76@ 78	M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
Central R. R.....	64@ 66	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds..	103@108
A. & W. P. R. R.	100@108	South Wes R.R.	98@100
		Atlanta Str't RR	98@100

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 21—Noon.—Stocks irregular. Money 2½@3. Exchange—long $4.84½; short 4.86¼. Governments dull. State bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Evening.—Money easy 2½@3. Exchange dull at $4.84¾@4.84¾. Government firm; new fives 104¾; four and a half per cents 107¾; four per cents 102¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central.....	118	Chicago & N.W.....	70¾
Erie.....	27¾	Preferred.....	88¼
Lake Shore.....	77¾	Rock Island.....	139¾
Illinois Central.....	86¾	Western Union.....	93¾
Pittsburg.....	99¾		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$126,989,484 Currency.....$37,082,778

Closing—Money 2@3. —noon — Consols—Money 97 13-16; account 97⅞; Erie 28¾.

PARIS, July 21—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 80c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 21, 1879.

At the opening and during the early part of the day, the market seems to have given way freely, and prices dropped heavily in a remarkable short time, but owing to some cause unknown to us there was a "turn" in the market, and before the close all losses were restored and closed at a very fair gain. August, September and October seems to have been very irregular, but the general market closed steady with sales of 163,000 bales.

Business in Liverpool closed firmer; sales 4,000 bales, all American.

Business here has been very fair, and operators are not slow to take hold.

Last Week's Cotton Market.

New York Financial Chronicle, 19th.

The market the past week has been moderately active for cotton on the spot, there being a fair demand for home consumption, with some export and speculative inquiry. There was a decline of 1-16c on Monday, and again on Tuesday, carrying middling uplands to 12 1-16c, and to-day there was a further decline of 3-16c, to 11⅞c for middling uplands, leading to some business for export. There is a strong disposition to close out stocks. For future delivery, there has been a feverish and variable market. There was a decided advance on Saturday, on the report that the growing crop had been injured by drought, but the advance was lost on Monday under reports of rains in the Atlantic states. On Tuesday the bureau report, although only down to July 1, repeated the drought accounts, and gave in a general low condition, and there was a fresh advance; but it was again lost on Wednesday, under reports of rains in several states and very unfavorable reports from the English manufacturing districts. Yesterday, there was a favorable market. The early months opened lower, rallied, and again declined; the later months maintained a somewhat stronger position. Yesterday, great irregularity prevailed—the early months declining under the anxiety of holders to realize, and the later months advancing on the weather reports indicating very little relief to the drought at the south. To-day, the early months quite broke down, but rallied a little on the yellow fever reports from Memphis. The later months also declined, under reports of pretty general, though light, rains in the south, but did not attract much speculative interest.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—noon.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6 11-16; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,600; American 1,500; futures 1-16 cheaper; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6 17-32; August and September delivery 6 9-16@6 17-32; September and October delivery 6⅝@6 19-32; October and November delivery 6¾; November and December delivery 6 5-16; new crop, shipped November and December per sail, 6 2-32.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 11-16; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6⅝; September and October delivery 6 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6⅝; September and October delivery 6 7-32; October and November delivery 6 11-32; November and December delivery 6 5-32.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 4,400 bales; uplands, low middling clause July and August delivery 6 7-16; August and September 6 15-32; also 6 7-16; also 6 15-32; September and October delivery 6¾; October and November delivery 6 5-16; November and December delivery 6⅜; futures firmer.

NEW YORK, July 21—Cotton steady; sales 306 bales; middling uplands 11 9-16; middling Orleans 11 11-16; net receipts 11 bales; gross 11; consolidated net receipts 550; exports to Great Britain 1,104; to continent 260.

GALVESTON, July 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11; net receipts 12 bales; gross 19; sales none; stock 1,820.

NORFOLK, July 21—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅜; net receipts 18 bales; gross —; stock 1,615; exports coastwise 12.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11 5-16; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts none; gross none; sales none; stock 2,332 bales; exports coastwise 16.

BOSTON, July 21.—Cotton heavy; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11; net receipts 221 bales; gross 229; sales none; stock 4,784.

WILMINGTON, July 21.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales —; stock 185 bales; exports coastwise 27.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts none; gross 17 bales; sales to spinners 144; stock 8,328.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cotton very dull; lower to sell; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 40 bales; gross —; sales 75; stock 1,840; exports coastwise 78.

NEW ORLEANS July 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 129 bales; gross 123; sales 100; stock 11,714.

MOBILE, July 21.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 2 bales; gross —; sales none.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Cotton dull; mid dlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts none; gross —; sales 10 bales; stock 118.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, July 21.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 2 bales; shipments —; sales 1.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.
10:00		11.48@11.53	11.52@11.56	11.56@11.57	10.90@10.96	10.88@10.92	
10:30		11.50@11.40	11.41@11.43	11.47@11.48	10.88@10.90	10.86@10.88	
11:30		11.47@11.49	11.50@11.53	10.91@10.93	10.83@10.84	10.60@10.62	
12:40		11.49@11.47	11.44@11.46	11.45@11.45	10.84@10.85	10.59@10.61	
1:45		11.57@11.59	11.57@11.58	10.97@			
2:30		11.58@11.59	11.60@11.61	10.97@10.98	10.85@10.86	10.60@10.61	
3:17		11.56@11.57	11.59	10.98@10.99	10.86@10.87	10.61@10.62	
Closed	steady;	sales 165,000 bales.					

TIME	WHEAT.	C. R. SIDES.	MESS PORK.	LARD.
	AUG.	SEPT.	AUG. SEPT.	AUG. SEPT.
9:30	93¾	93¾	10.00 10.07½	5.67½ 5.70
10:00	93¾	93¾	10.00 10.07½	5.67½ 5.70
11:00	94	94	10.00 10.07½	5.67½ 5.70
12:00	94	94	10.00 10.07½	5.67½ 5.70
1:00	94	94	10.00 10.07½	5.67½ 5.70
2:00	94	94	10.00 10.07½	5.67½ 5.70
3:00	94	94	10.00 10.07½	5.67½ 5.70
Closed	94	94	10.00 10.07½	5.67½ 5.70

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1879.

ATLANTA, July 21.—Flour—Market quiet and sales continue small; no changes are quoted today; superfine $4.00; extra $4.75; family $5.25; extra family $6.00; fancy $6.25. Wheat—The heavy decline of last week shows the Chicago market to have undergone a considerable change, and operations among prominent parties have been very extensive, some days as much as a million bushels changing hands. The heavy pressure brought to bear on the market by Wall street had the effect to disable a very prominent commission house, which, in the meantime, has suspended. This disaster, together with the yellow fever news and the unsettled condition of the market, caused considerable excitement and uneasiness. But for the past day or two there seems to be a firmer feeling among speculators and prices have advanced very considerably. The market closed firm as follows: August 93¾; September 93½. For fluctuations see table. Chicago reports receipts to-day 128,292 bushels; shipments 109,834 bushels. Local transactions have been quite brisk, and the board was sought by an unusual number of our people during the day. Spots are steady and unchanged. We quote: Tennessee choice white $1.10; Georgia choice medium 93c; Georgia choice red 90@95c; lower grades 85c. Corn—Chicago market steady and but few changes reported. Receipts to-day are rather large, amounting to 240,907 bushels; shipments 388,575 bushels. Local market is steady and prices are unusually firm. Stock reported light with no receipts coming in. We quote white 70c; yellow 66c. Oats—Are in good demand at 45@50c. The market supply is only moderate.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour steady; Howard Street and western superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.90; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $6.25; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat, southern active, firm and higher; western strong; southern red $1.09@$1.11; amber $1.12@1.14; No. 1 Maryland $1.14; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.13; July $1.13⅝@$1.12¾; August $1.11¾@$1.12; September $1.12@$1.12¾. Corn, southern firm; southern white 53; yellow 50. Oats more active and firmer; southern 40@41; western white 38@40; western mixed 36½@37. Pennsylvania 38@40. Hay firm and active; prime to choice western packed 11@13. Eggs dull at 9@10.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Flour, superfine No. 2 and low grades extra rule strong; medium quiet but firm; fancy dull and heavy; southern flour steady; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.65; good to choice extra $5.75@$7.00. Wheat, spring a shade firmer; winter 1c@2c better, with a fair demand at the advance; closed steady; No. 3 red $1.03@1.12; No. 2 do. $1.14@1.14¼. Corn ¼@½c better, with a moderately active demand; ungraded 48@55. Oats ½c better and moderately active; No. 2 37½; do. white 38@38½; No. 2 38@38½; do. white 39@40. Hay firm and in good inquiry; shipping 40@45. Hops fairly active and very strong; yearlings 4@7; eastern and western 8@11; new New York @16.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Flour quiet; double extra fall $4.00@$4.10; treble extra fall $4.75@$4.80; family $4.90@$4.95; choice $5.05@$5.10. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red fall, cash 90¾@91; 90 bid July; 95¼@97¾ August; 96¼@97¾ September; No. 3 do 93@94 cash. Corn quiet and steady; 33¾ cash; 35¼@35¾ August; 35¾@35¾ September. Oats dull and lower; 27½ bid cash; 27½ bid July; 24 bid August; 24¼ September.

CHICAGO, July 21—Flour steady and firm. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.01¼ cash; No. 2 do. 98 cash. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; high mixed No. 2 36¾ cash; 36¾ August; 36¾ September; rejected 35. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 27¼@27¾ cash; 26 August; 25¾ September. At the close, Corn was easier and ½c lower. Oats stronger and ⅛c higher.

LOUISVILLE, July 21—Flour quiet; extra $3.00; do, family $4.00@$5.00; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.50; fancy $6.25@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber 95; No. Corn steady; white 45; mixed 42. Oats steady and quiet; white 36; mixed 34.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour dull and nominal; family $4.60@$5.75. Wheat stronger at 95c; $1.04. Corn in good demand at full prices; 40@41. Oats dull and lower at 32@35.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, July 21.—Leather—The eastern leather market is still firm, though sales are hardly as active. On account of the inferiority noticed in all manufactured goods being received here this season, our dealers, in consequence of the condition of the market, caused considerable excitement and uneasiness. But for the past day or two there seems to be a firmer feeling among speculators and prices have advanced very considerably. The market closed firm as follows: August 93¾; September 93½. For fluctuations see table. Chicago reports receipts to-day 128,292 bushels; shipments 109,834 bushels. Local transactions have been quite brisk, and the board was sought by an unusual number of our people during the day. Spots are steady and unchanged. We quote: Tennessee choice white $1.10; Georgia choice medium 93c; Georgia choice red 90@95c; lower grades 85c. Corn—Chicago market steady and but few changes reported. Receipts to-day are rather large, amounting to 240,907 bushels; shipments 388,575 bushels. Local market is steady and prices are unusually firm. Stock reported light with no receipts coming in. We quote white 70c; yellow 66c. Oats—Are in good demand at 45@50c. The market supply is only moderate.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour steady; Howard Street and western superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.90; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $6.25; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat, southern active, firm and higher; western strong; southern red $1.09@$1.11; amber $1.12@1.14; No. 1 Maryland 1.14; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.13; July $1.13⅝@$1.12¾; August $1.11¾@$1.12; September $1.12@$1.12¾. Corn, southern firm; southern white 53; yellow 50. Oats more active and firmer; southern 40@41; western white 38@40; western mixed 36½@37. Pennsylvania 38@40. Hay firm and active; prime to choice western packed 11@13. Eggs dull at 9@10.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Flour, superfine No. 2 and low grades extra rule strong; medium quiet but firm; fancy dull and heavy; southern flour steady; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.65; good to choice extra $5.75@$7.00. Wheat, spring a shade firmer; winter 1c@2c better, with a fair demand at the advance; closed steady; No. 3 red $1.03@1.12; No. 2 do. $1.14@1.14¼. Corn ½

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝d; in New York at 11 9-16c; in Atlanta at 11¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with areas of rain near the coast and slight change in temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, July 21, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pr ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rain fall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.08	74	55	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.16	78	65	E.	Gent	.0	Fair.
Cordcana	29.95	86	65	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.99	82	83	S. W.	Fresh	.02	Clear.
Indianola	29.99	85	74	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.06	84	71	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.01	77	91	N.	Fresh	.86	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.08	78	73	N. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.09	82	75	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.13	7	91	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 50, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., July 21, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.15	69	75	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.12	77	52	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.08	80	43	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4:56	30.06	80	43	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.09	74	55	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.08	74	55	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear

Mean daily bar.....30.099 | Maximum ther.....81
Mean daily ther.....74.2 | Minimum ther.....68
Mean daily humid.....57.7 | Total rainfall......00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Buy your Boots and Shoes at the New York Store, where you can get the best for the least money. 48 Whitehall Street.
340 july20 d2t

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.
CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

You can save 20 per cent by buying your Trunks and Satchels, at the New York Store. 48 Whichall Street.
340 july20 d2t

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Schedule—Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
Shorter College—R. D. Mallary.
Revised Rules of Court—Z. D. Harrison.
Obituary of Nina M. Crenshaw.
Funeral notice of Mr. George W. Sheridan.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 22, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Passenger travel is as bright and lively as ever.

—Justice Tanner had quite an array criminal cases before him yesterday.

—A match game of base ball was played at West End yesterday afternoon.

—Atlanta desires to be favored with another good shower of rain.

—The dog cart still liveth, and the unmindful cur dieth day after day.

—What about the new market? Are we to have one?

—The gentlemanly proprietors of the Kimball will give a hop at their elegant hotel on Thursday evening next.

—Telephonic and telegraphic connections are established between this city and Catoosa Springs.

—A Washington street belle claims that she can get away with a dozen plates of ice cream in an hour.

—The list of special premiums offered by the North Georgia Stock and Fair association is one of the handsomest ever published in the south.

—Lime is being sprinkled in large quantities in many of the drains of the city. Would it not be well to take out the dirt before throwing in the lime?

—A good deal of refuse matter has accumulated on a line with the railroad track near the Centennial building that would look better somewhere else.

—Miss Lou Casey, daughter of Senator Casey, of Columbia county, and one of Augusta's most brilliant beauties, is in the city.

—A new refrigerating car has been put on the Western and Atlantic railroad. The car has been painted white, and presents a very attractive appearance.

—Pinson, the negro shot by W. P. Page a few days since, was much better yesterday, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

—Twenty-five refugees from Memphis reached this city yesterday. Many of them stopped here, while some of them continued on to other points.

—Ellen Moore was arrested by the police Sunday upon a charge of vagrancy. There are quite a number of men and women in the same station of life.

—Our Eatonton subscribers must get after the office at Milledgeville. The Eatonton package is delivered there every morning and should arrive in Eatonton the same day.

—For important information, call at the office of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. From personal experience, some of the corps can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Hutchison's Neuralgine. It never fails.

—The trial of John F. Borroughs for the killing of the two Morris brothers at Kingston some time since, will be commenced Monday. The defense is represented by Abda Johnson, R. W. Murphy, T. W. Milner, G. C. Tumlin, and the state by W. T. Wofford and J. L. Moon.

A Compliment to Our New Medical College.

The editor of the the Madisonian, being a physician of eminence, thus compliments the new college enterprise in our city. We thank the contemporary for this good opinion of the institution. So far as we can learn he but speaks the sentiments of the profession and the public generally:

"The corner-stone of the Southern Medical College at Atlanta was laid with imposing ceremonies last Tuesday. We congratulate the founders of this school upon the prospect of a speedy realization of their dreams. This school will, when completed, be an honor to Atlanta, the state and the south. Such an institution is needed, and we opine that this college will send forth graduates that will prove shining lights in the most responsible and noblest of all professions. When the personale of its faculty is made known, it will be seen that not one will be found who is not the peer of any medical teacher on this continent."

Carlton's Fancy Flour can be had of all first-class retail houses. 345july20-d1w

The Horizontal Bar.

One of the greatest needs of our city is a first-class gymnasium in which gentlemen of an athletic turn may find a pleasant resort for the development of their muscular powers. Many of our young men who lead sedentary lives would be greatly benefitted by such an enterprise. The exercise need not be dangerous, and is certainly of a most healthy and strengthening character. A movement is now on foot among some of Atlanta's best young men to organize a first-class gymnasium in our midst, and in all likelihood we shall have ere long the finest gymnasium in the state.

Mr. Stephens.

Hon. A. H. Stephens is expected in the city every day. He will be a guest of Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons during his stay in the city.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SIXTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, July 21.—The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. Dr. GWIN. The roll was called. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. CUMMING, chairman of the committee on the state of the republic, made a report favorable to the passage of a resolution authorizing the governor to offer $1,000 reward for forgers of wild land grants.

The roll was called for the introduction of

NEW BILLS

and the following were offered:

By Mr. HOLTON—A bill to amend sec. 1458 of the code relative to the penalty of firing woods without notice. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. LESTER—A bill to prevent cruelty to children. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. CLARKE asked that the senate take up from the table two bills offered by him self.

Mr. PRESIDENT—Bills will soon be in order for third reading. Mr. CLARKE withdrew his motion.

Mr. HOLTON asked that his resolution authorizing the governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for forgers of land grants be taken up. It was read. The committee on the state of the republic favored its passage with an amendment.

Mr. HOLTON urged the senate to pass the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to, the report was agreed to and the resolution passed.

BILLS READ THIRD TIME.

A bill to amend section 3954 of the code defining who are competent witnesses.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of its passage with certain sections stricken.

Mr. CLARKE spoke briefly in favor of the passage of the bill.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to and the bill was passed. Yeas 33, nays 0.

A bill to amend sections 3389, 3390 of the code relative to suits for land.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of its passage with an amendment, which Mr. CLARKE accepted.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment, which was agreed to.

The committee's amendment was agreed to. The report was agreed to and the bill passed. Yeas 31, nays 2.

A bill to provide that motions for new trials in superior courts shall not be entered on the minutes.

Mr. LUMPKIN offered an amendment to the title of the bill, which was agreed to.

The bill passed. Yeas 32, nays 4.

A bill to amend section 4370 of the code relative to the penalty for shooting at another.

Passed with amendments offered by the judiciary committee. Yeas —, nays —.

A bill to provide for the voidance of contracts made on future values was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and 100 copies of it ordered printed.

A bill to provide for compensation of jurors in justices' courts was passed. Yeas 28, nays 6.

A bill to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution relative to the selection of jurors. Passed. Yeas 34, nays 0.

A bill to amend section 4150 of the code, in relation to trial of claim cases in justices' courts.

Mr. HOLTON, the author of the bill, gave the reasons why he thought it should pass.

The bill was passed. Yeas 31, nays 0.

A bill to provide how and where suits may be brought against the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

Mr. HOLTON favored the passage of the bill, stating that when the Macon and Brunswick railroad went into the hands of the state there was no provision allowing the road to be sued or providing for the manner of suing. At present the manner of bringing a suit is troublesome and expensive.

The bill passed. Yeas 29, nays 1.

A bill to define lobbying and provide punishment for it.

The committee on judiciary reported in favor of passage by substitute, making the penalty confinement in the penitentiary from one to five years.

Mr. MCDANIEL called attention to some verbal errors in the bill.

The bill was made the special order for next Monday at 11 o'clock.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A number of bills were read the second time.

By mistake, a bill to require owners of property to give it in where it is situated was made the special order for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

A house bill to regulate the liability of railroads for stock killed by them etc., was by request of Mr. FAIN, taken up. This was a bill lost last December and then reconsidered. The committee on judiciary reported against its passage. Mr. FAIN spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped the senate would disagree to the adverse report. The bill enlarges the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in suits for damages to stock against railroads.

Mr. MCDANIEL said the committee on judiciary were of the opinion that the bill was unnecessary, as the present law already covered its provisions.

Mr. BOYD favored the motion of Mr. FAIN to disagree to the adverse report of the judiciary committee.

Mr. MCDANIEL explained why he thought the bill necessary.

Mr. FAIN again urged the necessity of the bill and hoped the senate would pass it.

The question was put on the adoption of the report of the committee adverse to the passage of the bill. The yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 20 and the nays 16. So the report was agreed to and the bill was lost.

There was nothing before the senate.

By consent, Mr. DUNCAN introduced a bill to amend section 4161 of the code, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. CABANISS the senate adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The House.

The house met at 9 a.m. pursuant to adjournment, Speaker BACON in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. W. GWIN. The roll was called, a quorum declared, and the journal read and approved, with the following changes:

Mr. MCWHORTER moved to reconsider his resolution adopted on Friday, with reference to the special committee of thirteen to consider the report of the wild land committee.

The resolution was reconsidered, and the substitute offered by Mr. MCWHORTER was adopted, and is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the speaker of this house, to whom shall be referred the reports of the special joint committee on wild lands, and that the said committee, after investigating all the facts embodied in the testimony, and also into the management of the office of comptroller-general by said Goldsmith, report the result of their action to this house, with such recommendation as in their judgment the facts justify.

Mr. MCWHORTER said he was satisfied the chairman of that committee should be a lawyer of experience, and, therefore, asked to be excused from serving as chairman.

CALL OF COUNTIES.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb—To repeal an act appointing the sheriff of Cobb county ex-officio tax collector. Referred to committee on finance.

Also, To make certain persons competent witnesses in certain cases, and re-enact the old common law rules of evidence. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. TURNER, of Coweta—To better enforce and carry into effect the election laws of this state. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To allow fees to justices of the peace in certain cases. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To consolidate, supersede and amend the acts incorporating the town of Senoia. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. HUREELL, of Decatur—To prescribe fees for sheriffs in certain cases. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Also, To authorize the corporation of Bainbridge to levy a tax to support a special system of schools. Referred to the committee on education.

Also, To authorize the board of commissioners of Decatur county to issue $4,000 to build a bridge over Flint river. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. FARNELL, of Decatur—To withdraw certain franchises from the Arnett bridge company. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. FORD, of Worth—To prescribe the manner of changing county sites. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. HAMILTON, of DeKalb—To alter and amend the road laws of this state so far as they relate to DeKalb county. On division it was referred to committee on special legislation.

Mr. BUCHAN, of Dodge—To amend the act of incorporation of the town of Eastman, Dodge county.

Also, To amend section 2965 of the code of Georgia. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. WESTBROOK, of Dougherty—To authorize the issuance of bonds by the county authorities of Dougherty county to the amount of $30,000 for the purpose of building a bride over the Flint river at Albany, and to levy a tax for the payment of the same. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. WALTERS, of Dougherty—To change the lines between the counties of Dougherty and Baker. Referred to committee on counties and county lines.

Mr. MCGOLRICK, of Douglass—To authorize J. T. Watson, sr., to erect gates over a public road. Referred to committee on corporations.

Also, To amend section 4141 of the code of Georgia. Referred to committee on judiciary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the special committee of thirteen to consider the reports of the wild land committee:

PHILLIPS, of Cobb, chairman; MCWHORTER, MILLER of Houston, SIBLEY, HANKS, CALLEY, CANNON, DUBOSE, PIKE, HARRISON, WESTBROOK, IRVINE and HARP.

Mr. BERRY, of Effingham—To amend the road laws of the state so far as they relate to Effingham county. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Also, To enforce the laws of the state of Georgia in certain cases. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. REESE, of Floyd—To amend an act to repeal an act incorporating the town of Hillsboro, and to incorporate the town of South Rome. Referred to committee on corporations.

Also, To relieve S. S. and J. L. Johnson from certain penalties. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. RIDEN, of Forsyth—To amend an act to repeal an act to reduce the fees of tax collector of Forsyth county. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Also, To provide for another asylum for the insane of Georgia. Referred to committee on insane asylum.

Mr. SHANNON, of Franklin—To incorporate the Carnesville railroad company. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. HULSEY, of Fulton—To fix the compensation of treasurer of Fulton county. Referred to committee on corporations.

Also, To organize the medical board of Georgia. Referred to special committee of physicians.

Also, To grant the Great southern railway company an extension of time. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Also, To incorporate the Georgia branch of the Bell telephone company. Referred to committee on corporations.

Also, To amend the acts for the incorporation of the Georgia banking and trust company and to reduce its capital stock to $75,000. Referred to committee on banks and banking.

Also, To amend an act to establish a city court in Atlanta, with reference to payment of the insolvent costs of officers. Referred to committee on finance.

Also, To authorize the governor to pay the F. W. and B. R. R. the sum of $330.29, the amount due it, with interest. Referred to committee on finance.

Also, To amend the road laws so far as the same relate to Fulton county. Referred to committee on corporations.

Also, To amend the act to establish a new charter for the city of Atlanta. Referred to committee on corporations.

Also, For the relief of John T. Grant and Charles A. Nutting as sureties on the bond of John Jones, late treasurer.

Mr. HULSEY moved that the bill be referred to a special committee of nine, and asked the adoption of the following resolution:

That the committee make a full and thorough investigation into the facts of the making of the said bond, send for persons and papers, and employ a reporter to take testimony.

Mr. HULSEY moved to adopt the resolution by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. REDWINE, of Hall, opposed the resolution on the ground that the state ought not to pay the expenses of this investigation.

Mr. HULSEY said if the gentleman had anything to propose he would probably accept it. All the committees are full of work, and as this is an important matter I moved the special committee in order to get prompt and decisive action upon the matter. He would strike out that portion which provides for the sending for persons and papers and the employment of a stenographer.

Mr. HARRISON, of Stewart, offered a substitute to refer to the finance committee.

The question was put upon the substitute and there was no quorum voting.

Mr. HALL, of Spalding, offered an amendment to the substitute, authorizing the sending for persons and papers and making a full report upon the facts.

On the question no quorum was voting.

Mr. HALL made a statement of the present status of the matter, to which the bill refers and claimed that it was important that the committee should send for persons and papers.

Mr. HULSEY argued that the matter could not be acted upon intelligently unless all the facts are known and brought to view.

Mr. REDWINE, of Hall, said he did not wish to block the way to information, but he did not want the defendant, the state, in this matter here, to make out the case of the plaintiffs who ask for relief.

Mr. MATHEWS, of Talbot, was in favor of the investigation being made.

Mr. KING, of Floyd, regarded this as a matter of extraordinary magnitude. It has no parallel in the American Union. There is a great deal of law and a deal of equity in the case. He was in favor of a special committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, did not see why this bill should take a course different from any other. He insisted upon its taking the usual course.

The amendment by Mr. HALL to the substitute was lost.

The substitute was adopted and the bill was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. MYNATT, of Fulton—To prescribe the manner of creating county and municipal debts, etc. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To amend section 333 of the code of 1873. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. ROACH, of Fulton—To compensate Dunlop & Dickson for public printing. Read and referred to committee on finance.

Mr. WELCH, of Gilmer—To reduce the commissions of tax receiver and tax collector of Gilmer county. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Mr. MCWHORTER, of Greene—To regulate the sale of liquors, so as to exempt W. B. Gill, an infirm man. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. PARK, of Greene—For relief of heirs-at-law of James M. Davidson. Passed first reading, and referred to committee on finance.

Also, For the relief of James Davidson. Same reference.

Also, For the relief of Mrs. M. M. Broach, of Greene county. Same reference.

Also, To allow R. J. Youngblood to practice medicine and collect for the same. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Mr. MCWHORTER, of Greene—To allow special jurisdiction to justices of the peace in certain cases. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. KING, of Floyd—To repeal the act establishing a board of commissioners for Floyd county. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Gwinnett, by request, introduced the following:

To amend the act regulating the sale of liquors at Duluth. Referred to committee on special legislation.

To repeal an act to regulate the sale of liquors at Norcross, and for other purposes. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Also, To alter and amend an act to establish a board of commissioners for the county of Gwinnett. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. REDWINE, of Hall—To amend an act with reference to appeals and juries in justices' courts. Rererred to the committee on judiciary.

Also, To repeal 43d section of the act of incorporation of the city of Gainesville. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Also, To incorporate the town of Bellton, in Hall and Banks county. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. TALLIAFERRO, of Haralson—To regulate fees of sheriffs in section 3608 of the code. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. MCCURRY, of Hart—To regulate railroad tariffs, prevent discriminations, etc.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb—A resolution to suspend the rules providing for the supplementary report of the treasurer for the quarter ending 30th June, 1879. Agreed to and resolution passed.

Mr. DANIEL, of Heard—To fix compensation of tax receiver and tax collector of Heard county. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. WALTERS, of Dougherty—To change the lines between the counties of Dougherty and Baker. Referred to committee on counties and county lines.

Mr. MCGOLRICK, of Douglass—To authorize J. T. Watson, sr., to erect gates over a public road. Referred to committee on corporations.

Also, To amend section 4141 of the code of Georgia. Referred to committee on judiciary.

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The amendment by Mr. HALL to the substitute was lost.

The substitute was adopted and the bill was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. MYNATT, of Fulton—To prescribe the manner of creating county and municipal debts, etc. Referred to committee on judiciary.

"I think the independent movement has weakened the democracy in Georgia, but as yet it is impossible to tell to what extent. If the independent leaders (and there are among them several strong men,) show good nerve, and make a reasonable exhibit of patriotic and national sentiments, the republicans may, in the main, be induced to forego separate organization in 1880, and vote with them, in which case the bourbons would go to the wall, and an entirely new party would come into power in the state. The record that the bourbons have made since they came into power in the state, in plunderings and losses of the treasury, is enough to overthrow any party but a democratic party. There are also other causes of complaint against them, but it remains to be seen whether crimes and blunders will strengthen or injure the democracy, even in our local affairs. I am not sufficiently familiar with the political condition of the other southern states to judge of the strength and prospects of republicanism therein, but I do believe that the political sentiments and doctrines of the republican party will and must prevail before many years in the southern states, or the democracy will, as Mr. Toombs indicates in some of his late utterances, get up another rebellion. As to the chief causes of the decadence of the republican party in the south, that is a big question, and quite too large and complicated for a humble and private individual like myself to answer, yet I may give you some hints on the points involved. Of course, among the chief causes must be reckoned the rebellious spirit and hatred of the general government and the republican party still lingering in the breast of the white population of the south, and which utterly excluded the republican party from the southern states before the war. And yet it must be confessed that the emancipation and enfranchisement of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 slaves albeit the result of a great war, constituted a series of events but too well calculated to astound and bewilder the southern people, and shatter the claims of a party that had accomplished such an upheaval. But the shock of this great revolution and the heaving of the waters caused thereby have calmed down, and universal freedom and equal rights have come to be a part of our national system, and consequently no longer legitimate subjects of discussion, except so far as the means of perfecting them in practice are necessary. But the decadence of the republican party is attributable to a far deeper and more dangerous cause in our political affairs. It is the same cause which overthrew that honored and glorious organization called the old whig party. It is the same cause which has overthrown every conservative party, and every free and constitutional form of government, except our own and two or three others, since the beginning and elevation of civilized society to the present. It is the same cause and disease which has attacked and attempted to overthrow all law and safety for life and property in every country on the face of the earth. It is that hatred and spite against law, against good order in society, and against the rights of individual and communities which animates half or nearly half of mankind, augmented, intensified and brought into organized operation under the word democracy as a party shibboleth and name. The word democracy, as a party name and incitement, has been found by experience in all ages and countries to be the best fitted, the best adapted, for the organization of treason, stratagem and crime, of any word or name found in Greek, English, or any other language. Under the word democracy as a party name and organization, kukluxism, white legueism, ballot-box stuffing, false counting of votes and false returns, have extensively flourished in our midst, and met the plaudits of the party rather than the punishment the perpetrators deserved. And here, too, let my attention that under this name and organization, that at the very head-center of the party, the Swartwonts, the Prices, the Hoyts, and the Tweeds were enabled to commit the most stupendous thefts the world has ever seen. It is not strange, then, that under such a name and organization, and its ripened results, the treasury of a great and rich nation was bankrupted, and a most wicked and absurd rebellion was begun and conducted to its legitimate end, but which, through the providence of God, was crushed out by the moral sense and force of the virtuous and liberty-loving portion of our countrymen. It is not strange, it may be surprising, therefore, that the hatreds and rebellious spirits fostered by this name and organization, and still cherished with its vile, dishonest tactics, practices, and proscriptions, the republican and all other opposing parties have gone down before it. And the south has become, as it were, politically solid under this democratic banner.

"There are at least 40,000 old whigs and their descendants in this state now acting with the democrats, who despised democracy and its ways. There are at least 20,000 white republicans in the state who abstain from voting when politics run high, for fear of having their business destroyed and families proscribed, which proscription these bourbons manage to keep alive and active through unreconstructed women. Besides these, as before remarked, at least ninety-nine hundredths of the colored men would vote against the democracy and in favor of the republicans on every favorable occasion. All these classes, combining, as they do, a large majority of the voters in Georgia, will rejoice with exceeding great joy if the republican candidate shall be elected to the presidency in 1880. What, then, I would ask, should or can be done for the defeat of the democracy on that occasion, who are now straining every nerve to hold the south in solid phalanx for that contest? Again, what will be the condition of the republicans, both white and colored, if the democrats, through their usual tactics and crimes, and through the supineness and poltroonery of the northern people, they are enabled to place their great trickster at the head of the nation? Gloomy, indeed, will it be for at least one-half of the people of the south, approximating in their suffering and oppression to ante-bellum days in brutal tyranny and oppression, obliterating, as it were, through the means of the solid south, republican principles and the entire results of the terrible four years' war. It is unpleasant, it must be confessed, for those who are southerners by birth or adoption to be compelled to rejoice over the defeat of what may be made to appear to be the wish of a majority of our section, but we must, as republicans and patriots deprived of our most sacred rights and privileges through fraud and proscription at home, hope, trust, and pray that the people of the north will have too much spirit and self-respect to allow the men who fought to overthrow our great and good government to take it under their exclusive management and control. One more great victory by the union men, and the way will be clear for the permanent security of political liberty and equal rights throughout our entire country."

The Crime of Lobbying.

An act to carry into effect paragraph 5, section 2, article 1, of the constitution, to define the crime of lobbying, and to provide for the punishment of the same.

Section 1. The general assembly of the state of Georgia do enact, That lobbying is defined to be any personal solicitation of a member of the general assembly of this state, during a session thereof, by private interview, letter or message, or other means and appliances, not addressed solely to the judgment, to favor or approve, or to vote for or against any bill, resolution, report, or claim pending, or to be introduced, in either branch thereof, by any person who misrepresents the nature of his interests in the matter to such member, or who is employed for a consideration by a person or corporation interested in the passage or defeat of such bill, resolution, report, or claim, for the purpose of procuring the passage or defeat thereof.

But this does not include purely professional services, such as drafting petitions, bills or resolutions, attending to the taking of testimony, collecting facts, preparing arguments and memorials and submitting them orally, or in writing, to a committee or other proper authority, and other services of like character, intended to reach the reason of legislators.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That any person convicted of the crime of lobbying, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than five years.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Glass-Ball Tournament.

The Athens gun club will hold a tournament for glass-ball shooting at the fair grounds, in Athens, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, August 4 and 5, of commencement week.

The Atlanta clubs should enter and endeavor to bear away the prize, which will be quite handsome. For particulars of the match, clubs throughout the country should apply to Judge Bailey Thomas, president of the Athens gun club, or Mr. T. H. Dearing, secretary.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
ATLANTA, GA., July 21st, 1879.

At the last meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, "That the Chief of Police be and he is hereby instructed to require of the force the most vigilant attention to the sanitary laws of the city, and to call upon the citizens to co-operate with the authorities by reporting promptly all nuisances or violations of the sanitary laws within their knowledge, that the inspectors may give them their personal attention."

In obedience to the above resolution it becomes my duty to urge upon the citizens to report to Police Headquarters, or to the policeman upon their beats, any violation of the sanitary laws of the city. You are only asked for information and will neither be known or called on for evidence, as it is the duty of the inspectors to pay personal attention to these matters.

The attention of the force is called to General Order No. 6, of May 24th, 1879, and will enforce the order.

The health of the city is of vital importance and demands the utmost vigilance and I confidently ask the co-operation of all citizens in aiding us to protect it.

GEO. T. ANDERSON,
000 july22 d2t Chief Police.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

They All want Them.

The young people cry for them, the middle-aged long for them, and the old people sigh for them. What? Why, the elegant, light rolls, muffins, biscuits, and cake made with Dooley's Yeast Powder; and no wonder they all want them, for the Dooley Powder makes the best things of the kind in the world.

A Rare Chance to Buy Fine Things.

The sale of the Goodnow furniture will take place Wednesday next at 10 o'clock a. m. The entire household furniture will be sold, including everything from kitchen to parlor, a beautiful Knabe piano, a fine house safe, marble-top, fine English brussels carpets, parlor, bed-room, chamber and dining-room suites, a beautiful china set, fine sideboard—in short, everything to complete a nicely furnished house. Ladies particularly invited to attend the sale. The articles can be examined to-morrow by those who desire. N. R. FOWLER,
july22 d1t Auctioneer.

LOST.

LOST—LADY'S BREAST-PIN, CONTAIN ing gentleman's portrait. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to No. 47 Peachtree street. A. G. Candler. july22 d1t

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

We will offer our Stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES

From this date till first of September, at such

GREAT REDUCTION!

As will insure the speedy sale of our present stock. Our object is to close our present stock before occupying our enlarged Store. We have our THIRD stock for this Spring among these goods.

WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. CALL AND WE WILL CONVINCE YOU.

454 june29 dtf un cahn then head 601 CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

New Goods! New Goods!

Special Announcement.

JOHN RYAN

Has just received from the peremptory and clearing sales of last week

240 CASES

Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes,

and will begin to-morrow

THE LARGEST SALE

ever held in Atlanta. Bargains that are

Real Bargains!

will be offered from the peremptory sale of the late firm of Kayne, Spring & Dale, New York, retiring from business.

Was Received

700 pieces yard-wide beautiful figured Lawns, similar to the Pacific, will be sold at the extraordinary low price of 6½ cents.

800 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs at 2½ cents each.

25 pieces All-wool Camel Hair Dress Goods at 25 cents per yard. Sold elsewhere for 50 cents.

60 pieces new style Dress Goods at 5 cents, cheap at 10c.

375 dozen Gents' full regular Balbrigan Half Hose at 25 cents per pair. Sold in Furnishing Houses at 75 cents.

67 dozen Ladies' Bleached Balbrigan Hose at 25 cents per pair, worth 50c. And from the great semi-annual Stock-taking Sale of H. B. Claflin & Co.'s

60 pieces Linen Crash at 5 cents per yard.

35 Crochet Bed Spreads at 50 cents each, cost 75c to manufacture.

50 dozen Gents' Linen Bosom Shirts at 60 cents.

90 pieces All-wool Black Cashmeres at 50 cents. Cheap at 80 cents.

10 pieces Checked Nainsook at 10 cents.

230 pieces Victoria Lawn at 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c, worth fully 40 per cent more. And from the Auction Sales of last Wednesday and Friday:

40 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at the fabulously low price of 60c, 75c, 80c, $1.00 and up. Although Silks have advanced greatly in Europe lately I shall continue to sell at these low prices until I close the entire stock. These are the cheapest Silks ever offered in Georgia.

75 pieces Genu